The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3321. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Suffolk Occupied by a Portion of Gen. Wool's Forces.

Gen. McClellan's Army Reported to be at Cumberland.

SKIRMISHING WITH THE ENEMY.

Reports of Released National Prisoners.

The Monitor and the Naugatuck Seen above City Point.

Their Pobable Arrival at Rockett's on Monday Evening.

THE GALENA NOT FAR BEHIND.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, May 14.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We have Suffolk. It was taken last evening by Maj. Dodge. All is quiet.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan's troops are at Cumberland.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General Commanding.

IMPORTANT REPORTS OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Baltimore *American* gives the following highly important information in a letter dated the 12th inst:

The rebel steamers *Curtis Peck* and *Northampton* left Richmond this morning at daylight, having on board eight hundred released Federal prisoners. Our flagboats went up above Newport's News, and took up with them the 300 rebel prisoners sent here from Williamsburgh by Gen. McClellan, who were released and sent to Richmond. The boats have just arrived as the boat is about leaving, and I have only time to learn that Col. Corcoran is not among them, and that there are but few officers among the party.

The released Federal prisoners, 800 in number, will leave here to-morrow morning for Baltimore on the steamers *Kent* and *Hero*. From Baltimore they will go direct to Washington to have their accounts settled. They say that the fall of Norfolk had added to the consternation of the rebels.

They report that the steamers *Monitor* and *Naugatuck* were passed by them *beyond City Point, steaming up toward Richmond, and the impression was that they would reach Rocketts during the evening.* The iron-clad steamer *Galena*, which went up last week, had gotten off the bar on which she was stopped, and was *steaming on after the Naugatuck and Monitor toward Richmond.* They had been fired upon upon by some of the batteries, but merely returned the shot as they passed, deeming them of too much insignificance to stop to punish them for their impertinence. Their shots were, of course, harmless on the iron-clads.

The returned prisoners report that the excitement in Richmond was becoming intense, and that its evacuation was looked upon as a mere question of time. Some of the wealthy Secessionists were removing their plate and property out of the city, whilst the Union men were concealing theirs in the city.

The gamblers and pickpockets, and worthless portion of the community, were urging the destruction of the city by fire, which was favored by the foreign troops; but the Virginia troops and the old citizens were strongly opposed to this vandalism. Jeff. Davis and the Government officials declared that they would resist to the last, but it was believed that they were secretly preparing for an evacuation.

Some troops had been sent northward to check the advance of McDowell, and the most violent declared their intention of throwing their whole army on Washington, but the Union men believed this to be a mere ruse to deceive the people. The terror of the gunboats was most intense, and they anticipated great consternation when the heavy guns of the *Monitor* and *Naugatuck* sounded in the vicinity of Richmond. The rebel steamers *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* were at Rocket's, near Richmond, when the flag-steamer left.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

Washington, Wednesday, May 14.

Gov. Sprague, who has been with the advance of the army of the Potomac, arrived here yesterday, and left for Rhode Island last evening. The Governor left the White House, a point on the Pamunkey River, on Monday. The headquarters of our advance was then at that place. He reports that he has no doubt the rebels intend to make a stand at Bottom's Bridge, but he thinks when they come to hear of the surrender of Norfolk and Portsmouth, the evacuation of Sewall's Point and Craney Island, and the destruction of the *Merrimac*, that they will, as a military necessity, be obliged to fly from Virginia. This is most likely, not only from the above-named reasons, but because they fear they will be cut off by Fremont from making their exit down the valley on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and by Burnside, who will cut off their retreat through North Carolina, by destroying all the railroad facilities in that section. It is stated that the rebels, under the recommendation of Jeff. Davis, have constructed a railroad from Danville, Va., to Greensborough, in North Carolina. This is not true, however.

Gov. Sprague says our losses at Williamsburgh, in killed, wounded and missing, will amount to about two thousand, and that the rebel loss was not less. He says the battle at West Point, under Franklin, was much more severe than reported; that at least five hundred of our men were taken prisoners, the enemy taking advantage of the landing of our troops. The gunboats came up in good time, and saved Franklin from suffering a severe disaster.

Gov. Sprague speaks in the highest terms of Gen. Stoneman, who commands the advance, and from the evacuation of Yorktown until the present has been pressing the enemy's rear, frequently engaging him. Near New Kent Court-house, Stoneman, at the head of a Battalion of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, engaged a cavalry regiment of rebels, and after a most brilliant engagement routed them; and when about to pursue them, he came upon a rebel battery, and not having any support he fell back. Ever since he left Yorktown Gen. Stoneman has provisioned his troops upon fresh meat and bread taken from the enemy. The whole army has moved so fast, and the roads are so bad, that the supply trains had not got up when Gen. Sprague left. The delay was partly on that account.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Wednesday, May 14.

The information from the main body of Gen. McClellan's army at Cumberland is up to 2 o'clock yesterday. In the course of the day they had several inconsiderable skirmishes with the rebels, who were in their immediate front.

Nearly 900 released Union prisoners have arrived here from the South.

DISPATCH FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

War Department, Sunday, May 11.

Owing to the storm but one boat came to-day from Fortress Monroe to Cherrystone. There was but little news brought, and that was sent to the Press at noon.

THE CASUALTIES AT WILLIAMSBURGH.

Williamsburgh, Tuesday, May 13.

The reports of the killed and wounded in the battle of Williamsburgh are very incorrect. I have the authority of Lieut.-Col. Wells, the Provost-Marshal of the city, for saying that the casualties in his regiment (First Massachusetts) are inaccurate, and I know by the graves now here, that the loss of the Excelsior Brigade is also incorrect, particularly in reference to the First Regiment of that brigade. For instance, Col. Dwight is not killed, but badly wounded, and on his way to New-York. The list of Captains is also wrong. The only Captain killed in the First Excelsior (Dwight's regiment) is not mentioned, namely, Capt. Henry Brooks O'Reilly. Three other Captains reported killed, namely, Capt. Bush, not Burns, as printed, Capt. Browne and Capt. Price, of New-York, are missing, and are reported prisoners at Richmond. Capt. Mahan has gone home wounded to New-York. Lieut. Haynes, commanding a company in that regiment, was also killed. He was a son of Major Haynes, of Gen. Wool's staff.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ADVANCE.

Our Army Advancing—Capture of a Rebel Battery—Union Feeling—White Flags Abundant—Beautiful Weather—The Country Beyond Williamsburgh—Gen. McClellan and his Staff—The Local Feeling—The Rebel Retreat.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Burnt Ordinary, Va., May 9, 1862—6 P. M.

Gen. Keyes has advanced his headquarters to-day twelve miles beyond Williamsburgh, on the road toward New-Kent Court-house, which now lies 10 or 16 miles beyond him. His corps is in the advance, the Second Rhode Island and the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania being reported over the Chickahominy, near its mouth, 10 or 15 miles beyond us, with Stoneman's Cavalry. The rebels are to make no stand here, as was reported, but continue their rapid flight toward Richmond. The report now is that they are to make their stand 10 miles this side of that city.

The Second Rhode Island came up with a battery of four guns, supported by infantry, stationed at one of the fords of the Chickahominy, to dispute their passage. Without standing on etiquette, the brave Rhode Islanders delivered their fire and charged bayonets, putting the Confederates to instant rout, many of them throwing away their muskets and running as though the whole army of the Potomac was after them.

A hospital has been established on the James River opposite Williamsburgh, where some 300 of those wounded in the engagement of Monday have been removed. Yesterday a Confederate vessel, supposed to be the *Merrimac*, was seen within one or two miles of the place, going up toward Richmond.

Saturday, May 10—7 A. M.

We have evidence of the existence of Union sentiment here, though some professions of this nature are far from reliable. One planter, in his anxiety to make a good showing, concealed his negroes, and declared himself to be not only a good Unionist, but an Anti-Slavery man as well. But, in another family, I hear of an old patriarch who died of grief because of the dissolution of the Union.

White flags are displayed from the houses along the way as we approach. Most of the women and elderly persons remain, but the ablebodied men are nearly all in the army, willingly or unwillingly. Some families, deprived of all their male members, are living together for mutual company and protection.

The negroes have been told the most absurd stories about our designs against them; that we would put them into wagons and drive them, and the like. This was for the purpose of inducing them to leave for the South; but they do not seem to have been deceived, and have apparently a more intelligent idea of the true character of the Northerners than many of their masters.

We have had beautiful weather thus far upon our march, and to-day dawns brightly. Most of our troops, in leaving their Camp below Williamsburgh, passed around the town, but a few regiments passed through on the main street, with colors flying and bands playing "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," and other airs. The women and children, who now constitute almost the only inhabitants of the place, gathered at the windows and doors and door-steps, and gazed curiously on the spectacle, while the negroes lolled on the fences, witnessing the passage of the army with evident satisfaction.

For six miles beyond Williamsburgh the country was heavily wooded, then we came upon a fine open country, with farms magnificent for size, producing wheat and corn, with some tobacco, though the land is now given up almost entirely to the former staples. The wheat fields are already green with blades ten or a dozen inches high, and present a beautiful sight as they wave in the sun. Streams are plenty, and our soldiers find an abundance of good water.

The country rises gradually, and over the Chickahominy we came upon the level country between that and Richmond. It is an inviting region and shows fewer marks of the ravages of war than any section we have yet come upon. The fences are standing in good order; the houses, as a general thing, occupied and undisturbed. Provisions abundant, and plenty seems to prevail.

Barhamsville, Va., Saturday—3 P. M.

At this point we are within five miles of West Point, as I am told by one of Gen. Porter's aids, who has just come up from there. Gen. Porter's troops have not got on their way inland, but must be shortly, as our army is rapidly concentrating around Richmond. Gen. McClellan came up this morning as far as the house of a Dr. James, just beyond Barhamsville, where I am now writing. He remained here for an hour or two, the gentlemen of his Staff entertaining themselves with several intelligent young ladies belonging to the doctor's family. The scene about the house as I entered was one for a painter. At one side of the porch the "Little Corporal" stood, in the sun, surrounded by several of his Generals, members of his Staff, the Prince De Joinville, in citizen's dress, and a huge fur cap, being conspicuous among them, sauntering about with his hands in his breeches pockets. On the steps and the porch was a similar group of notables taking their ease at their noonday halt. In the hall were several gathered in a little group about several ladies standing in a side doorway, and conversing with great animation, receiving and imparting new ideas of the feeling prevailing in the two sections toward each other. Among those here were three young English officers, and the Duc de Chartres, whose younger brother came in while we were waiting, hot and dusty from a long ride he had taken with a message from Gen. McClellan. I saw the young nobleman driving about in hot haste during the fight of Monday, so it would appear that he is a useful, as well as an ornamental, member of the General's Staff. Your correspondent consoled himself with his own seedy condition by the discovery that this scion of royalty was in an even more dilapidated condition as to wardrobe.

What I learn of local feeling, thus far, in my journeying into Virginia, increases my hope of a peaceful restoration of this State to the Union, when we shall have driven the Confederates away from her borders. State pride and local feeling is strong; but there appears to be little bitterness of feeling toward the North, except such as is engendered by an entire misapprehension of the purpose and animus of this war. Nothing will do so much to remove this misapprehension as intercourse with Northerners in the person of the officers of our army. The ladies in the family, as the result of to-day's conversation with our officers, tell me that they have either been greatly misled as to the sentiments and feelings of the North, or the gentlemen of Gen. McClellan's staff cannot be true representatives of Northern opinion.

I have seen reason to somewhat modify my first opinion of the demoralization of the Southern army, based upon such hasty statements as I received from others. Their retreat, as a whole, seems to have been conducted in the masterly manner for which Johnston has distinguished himself. Near Williamsburgh, there were many evidences of the hasty flight of the rear guard, in deserted artillery, munitions of war, as well as in the knapsacks, tents, wagons, and other things strewing the way. But to-day there are no signs of anything but deliberation, the roads being so much better as to enable the army trains to pass without difficulty.

I learn here that Johnston and Magruder separated at Barhamsville, one taking the right and the other the left. It is probable that Gen. Franklin was attacked by the advance guard of Johnston at West Point, as he must have been very near them in passing. They expected another fight on Monday, being determined to make a stand to delay our progress, and their scouts reporting our troops to be rapidly advancing upon them. As we did not come they continued on their way without stopping for us.

I have omitted to mention before, that on Thursday last, Gen. Keim, of Gen. Casey's Division, made a reconnoissance with two squadrons of Sixth Cavalry, Capts. Hamilton and Guy, and a section of artillery. He advanced to York River, where he found a good landing six miles from Williamsburgh. Four prisoners were taken. Many of the inhabitants subsequently came to his headquarters, demanding protection for themselves and property, including, in some cases, negroes; but such of the latter as wished to go down the peninsula were not molested, their owners being left to the civil authorities for the recovery of this species of "portable property."

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ADVANCE TOWARD RICHMOND AND PETERSBURGH.

Showing the Area now Occupied and Traversed by the National and Rebel Armies and Navies; and the Various Points Mentioned in Gen. McClellan's Recent Dispatches and in the Latest News.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Falmouth, Wednesday, May 14.

The rebel lines, to all appearance, are maintained as formerly, and it seems to be definitely established that they are throwing up earthworks; but I apprehend that the earthworks are of a very simple character, and merely intended as a cover for their pickets, as it surely is not their intention to preserve an isolated line in this vicinity. Their outposts are not more than one hundred rods distant from ours, and pickets on both sides are alternately driven in. This constitutes the sole military movement that is mentionable.

C. H. W.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Strasburgh, Va., Wednesday, May 14.

A northeaster set in last night. It is a godsend to agriculture and the sanitary condition of our troops.

Deserters and prisoners continue to come in, and are consigned to the charge of Col. Batchelder, the Provost Marshal. Several important cases have been forwarded to Washington to-day by order of Col. Clarke, chief aid of Gen. Banks, for final disposal.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

A Portion of Gen. Curtis' Army Pushing Northward—The Advance of the Remainder Pushing for Little Rock.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

Batesville, Ark., Saturday, May 10.

A portion of Gen. Davis' and Gen. Asboth's Divisions, and two of Gen. Sigel's regiments, left here to-day *for the North. An adequate force is still here,* however, for operations in this direction.

Our advance, under Gen. Osterhaus, crossed the White River on the 9th, and took the road to Little Rock.

As many as 150 persons per day have come forward and taken the oath of allegiance, embracing judges, ministers, and many of the most influential citizens.

The sentiment of the people is rapidly becoming more and more loyal. News of our occupation of this place was received by Gen. Rector, at Little Rock, on the 5th, and produced great excitement. Some of the citizens advised peace, while others were rampant for defending the city to the last extremity. On the following day the Governor issued a proclamation, calling on the State Militia to repair immediately to the Capital to repel the invaders. Many of the militia were issuing special calls. Six thousand Texans were daily expected at Little Rock, but they were under orders for Corinth.

Guerrilla bands were being formed in some sections, and large mobs may be mustered at County seats, but no serious obstacles to our advance are feared.

Albert Pike, at last accounts, was camped at Bogdepot, 160 miles southwest of Fort Smith.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Edward Stanly Appointed Military Governor.

Hon. Edward Stanly arrived in this City yesterday, by steamer from San Francisco, *en route* for Washington, whither he goes to signify his acceptance of the Military Governorship of North Carolina, to which he was been appointed by Mr. Lincoln. On April 9, he resigned his position as City and County Attorney of San Francisco, and his letter announcing this elicited the following response from Gov. Stanford:

State of California, Executive Department, San Francisco, April 9, 1862.

To Hon. Edward Stanly:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your note of to-day's date, and take occasion to congratulate you most cordially upon receiving the appointment of Military Governor of North Carolina at the hands of the President. It is a flattering testimonial of your ability and worth, and it will be hailed with delight by all who love the Union in the old North State. * *

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. LELAND STANFORD.

In reply to a letter from numerous prominent citizens of the State, asking him to accept the compliment of a public dinner, Mr. Stanly wrote:

San Francisco, April 17, 1862.

To Hons. S. J. Field, W. W. Cope, E. Norton, Leland Stanford, J. F. Chellis, Ogden Hoffman and others:

Gentlemen: I have received, with deep sensibility, your communication of yesterday, expressing in terms, too flattering, your approbation of my past public career as a firm friend of the Union, and your confidence in my future good conduct, in discharging the great responsibilities of the trust confided to me.

Believe me, gentlemen, this expression from men of elevated position, the purity of whose ermine has reflected honor alike on themselves and on their State, and from citizens of well-approved integrity, will be cherished while I exist as the greatest honor of my life.

The short time allowed me since I received notice of my appointment demands every moment I can spare, and forbids my acceptance of your invitation.

I am fully impressed with the great importance of the task assigned me, but I go from this Heaven-favored land with a heart overflowing with gratitude, to the Author of Peace, that there is a hope, even so humble an instrument as I am, may contribute a mite toward a restoration of the blessings of peace to millions of my countrymen. I go with a confidence "that knows no such word as fail," ready, I humbly trust, to do all that becomes a patriot in behalf of his country.

I go to a people long loved by me, for many evidences of confidence, which, though undeserved, were always gratefully remembered, and whose interests, though feebly, were always faithfully served. I go to a people who sustained me in many a hard contest, when I was advocating principles now avowed by you, irrespective of all party associations. I go to a people always patriotic, and as remarkable for their modesty and devotion to the Union, as for patriotism and bravery; to a people whose forefathers, with mine, poured out their blood and treasure to secure the permanence of our institutions; whose forefathers, knowing no sectional prejudices, in leading the way to National Independence, declared, in May, 1775, "that the cause of Boston was the cause of all."

They have always hated secession; always were devoted to the Union, and never freely yielded to evil influences, or consented to a separation, until made to believe, by wicked stratagem, that their own Government had declared war against them. I go to hold out the olive branch of peace on terms such as a man indorsed by you could offer and such as a brave people can honorably accept. With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, I return, temporarily, to my old home, on a mission of love, to a State among whose citizens I hope I have not a single enemy; whose wide borders contain not a single man to whom it would not afford me pleasure to do a kindness. I return to old *friends*, whose favors compelled me in the performance of sacred duties, to leave, the heart-corroding cares, and the impoverishment *of public service.*

Since the day that men were sent forth to preach "glad tidings of great joy to all mankind," has man had a nobler mission than that of one called to aid in restoring unnumbered blessings to millions of his fellow men?

But in leaving friends dear to me, I discharge not only a duty to my native land—to North Carolina, but to California. Though my name would not have been thought of for this honorable trust, had I not brought here the evidences of an honorable discharge from my constituents, in my old home, yet this would have availed nothing, had I been deemed unworthy the confidence of the people of the State of our adoption.

Without the mantle of their approbation I should have now been pursuing the even tenor of my way, in the walks of private life.

To them, and especially to you, my gratitude is due and is sincerely offered.

Believe me, gentlemen, the heart of California, justly proud of the "brilliant achievements of some of her sons," shall not be grieved by any disposition to do my whole duty to our country and to her.

Believe me, I will come back "with my shield, or on my shield."

With the highest respect, very truly yours,

EDW. STANLY.

GEN. BURNSIDE AND C. H. FOSTER.

The Newbern, N. C. *Progress* publishes the following curious letter:

Headquarters Department North Carolina, Newbern, April 21, 1862.

Chas. Henry Foster, Esq.

Sir: I see by the Newbern *Progress* of Saturday morning that you propose to speak to a political assemblage in this place on Wednesday next, which I must regard as very unwise in you to do, and decidedly unwise in me to allow.

You occupy no official political position in the State, as was evinced by the refusal of the House of Representatives to grant you a seat in that body.

The President of the United States has very wisely appointed a Provisional Governor for this State, who is a native thereof, and was at one time, one of its most prominent and influential citizens, and represents at this moment the views and feelings of a majority of the people of the State of North Carolina.

The Government will doubtless indicate its civil policy to Gov. Stanly, and I cannot consent in the meantime to embarrass either him or the Government, by initiating myself or allowing any one else to initiate any civil policy. From my own inexperience in matters of this kind, I am sufficiently embarrassed already in taking note of civil cases that absolutely require immediate attention. The occupation of North Carolina thus far, is entirely military.

Another very serious objection to the assembling of such a meeting as you propose, is, that I have never been informed by any one that it was in contemplation. None of the citizens have represented to me that they desire a meeting of this kind, and officers and soldiers of the army have no right to originate or organize political assemblages.

I beg to say that I do not question the honesty or disinterestedness of your intention, but the wisdom of your course is to me clearly open to criticism, and the meeting cannot be allowed to assemble.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General Commanding Department N. C.

THE ADVANCE ON CORINTH.

Gradual Approach of Our Forces to the Rebel Lines.

A SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISSANCE.

Gen. Halleck's Headquarters Moved to the Front.

Monterey, Monday, May 12.

To-day our pickets took possession of an evacuated rebel camp, three and a half miles from Corinth, and the rebel pickets were driven in.

Monterey, Wednesday, May 14.

A reconnoitering party, under Brigadier-General Smith, had a skirmish with the rebel pickets on our right yesterday, killing two, wounding three and capturing five. Our loss was two. The party went within half a mile of a rebel battery, supported by a brigade of infantry, just outside the intrenchments.

The Commanding General moves his camp, to-day, four miles from here to the front.

Our forces average two and a half to three miles from the intrenchments.

Although the army is advancing slowly, because of the nature of the ground necessitating the building of corduroy roads and bridges, it is generally understood that the engagement will come off in the course of the week.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 14.

A special from Cairo to the *Tribune* says that Gen. Mitchell's Division has formed a junction with Gen. Pope, and now forms the extreme left of our line.

A special to the *Times* says: On Thursday Gen. Pope moved forward his column to retake the position *lost in the skirmish of Friday last. The result* was not known at the time the steamer left Pittsburgh.

As the steamer *Gladiator*, with the Fourth Minnesota Regiment on board, was passing Paris Landing, on the Tennessee River, *en route* for Pittsburgh, her upper works gave way, killing five or six and injuring several others.

Cairo, Wednesday, May 14.

The latest news from Pittsburgh, says that is not expected that an attack would be made on the enemy's position for several days. Our siege guns are not yet in position.

Gen. Halleck is still advancing cautiously, carefully, fortifying as he advances. All his movements are predicated, on the supposition that the enemy is in large force at Corinth, and that he intends making a stand.

Grand Junction is being fortified by Gen. Beauregard, with the evident intention of falling back there, if beaten at Corinth. The number of the enemy's troops is estimated, at Gen. Halleck's headquarters, at from 120,000 to 170,000.

THE LAST NAVAL BATTLE.

Particulars of the Brilliant Engagement Above Fort Pillow.

The Victory of Our Gunboats Complete.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

Off Fort Pillow, Saturday, May 10, via Cairo, Sunday, May 11.

At last the monotony is broken. We have had a fight and a glorious one, too, purely naval, with nearly an equal number of boats on each side, and have sent the rebels back down the river badly crippled. They attacked us this morning at 6 o'clock, and before eight they were so badly whipped that they will never again attempt such a job.

Yesterday morning they sent a boat up with a flag of truce, ostensibly to arrange an exchange of the surgeons captured at the battle of Belmont, but, as now appears, simply to ascertain definitely the position of our fleet.

Early this morning, as usual, our mortarboats were towed down to their position for firing, it being a point on the Arkansas shore about one mile from the end of Craighead Point. The gunboat *Cincinnati* ran down as a convoy.

Scarcely had the mortars been moored in their position, when the rebel ram *Louisiana* appeared coming around the point, accompanied by four other gunboats. The ram immediately opened fire on the *Cincinnati*, to which the latter replied with interest. The rebel boats were all held in check by the *Cincinnati* alone, when the rest of the Federal fleet got under way and came to her assistance.

In the meantime the rebel ram, finding her guns ineffectual against the iron armor of the *Cincinnati*, approached her with the evident intention of running her down. *Capt. Stembel, of the latter,* prepared to meet the assault of the ram by opening his steam batteries and putting them in readiness for use.

As the rebel craft approached within close range, the *Cincinnati* turned her head about, causing the ram to run along close beside her, when Capt. Stembel drew his pistol and very coolly shot the pilot, killing him instantly; but, a second afterwards, a musket ball struck the gallant Captain in his left shoulder, inflicting a painful, though not serious, wound.

At this time the contest between the two boats was most intensely exciting. The crews of each were armed with carbines, cutlasses and boarding-pikes, and were discharging volley after volley in quick succession at each other; while the ram was also endeavoring to get her head about so as to run into, and, if possible, sink her antagonist.

Just then the steam batteries of the *Cincinnati* were opened with terrible effect, throwing heavy volumes of steam and scalding water in the midst of the rebel crew, placing all who appeared on deck *hors du combat* instantly, and causing the craft to withdraw with all haste.

In the meantime the rebel fleet had been reinforced by three other vessels, and among them the new iron-clad gunboat *Mallory*, lately built at Memphis. These three ran immediately up to the *Cincinnati*, and engaged her at once. She withstood the assault most nobly, the shot of the enemy glancing off from her iron plating without causing the slightest damage, while her own guns were raining shot and shell with fearful effect upon the enemy.

Capt. Stembel, though badly wounded, remained at his post and directed every movement with the coolness and deliberation for which he is noted.

During this engagement the *Mallory* approached the *Cincinnati* with the design of accomplishing that which the ram had failed in doing. As she came in close proximity the Federal boat *St. Louis* bore down upon her, and coming with a full head of steam on, struck her amidships, cutting her nearly in two, and causing her to sink in a very few minutes. Numbers of her crew escaped by clinging to the *St. Louis*, and others were picked up by the *Cincinnati*, but the larger proportion went down with the boat.

While this work was in progress the other boats of our fleet had engaged the remainder of the rebel fleet, and a most terrific battle was raging, the like of which the usually peaceful waters of the Mississippi had never before witnessed.

Report followed upon report, like the continuous rattle of musketry. The rebels fought bravely and with determination, but they were met by superior bravery, skill and metal, and were being badly worsted.

Capt. Davis, on the flagship *Benton*, directed every movement of our fleet with the sagacity and coolness of a veteran in naval warfare. He made no mistakes. Not a boat was moved but with fearful effect upon the enemy. Did the *Carondelet* put her bows up stream, it was to let fly her stern guns; did the *Benton* turn about, it was that a broadside might give its destruction to the foe.

The *Mound City, St. Louis, Cincinnati*, and the old war-horse *Benton*, were each and all diligent and effective, while the *Conestoga*, wooden, lay off at a safe distance, and made good use of her long range guns.

The cannonading was fearful, and its reverberations were most grand and terrible. The noise was almost like one continuous report, while the broad river was covered with a dense volume of smoke that for a time completely enveloped both fleets and hid them from view. It was at this time that a report, louder and more distinct than those of a gun, attracted general attention, and when the smoke lifted a little it was found that one of the enemy's boats was blown to atoms.

I have no means of knowing the loss of life by this terrible casualty, but it must have been very great. A few lucky fellows were seen floating about on fragments of the wreck, and were picked up by the rebel boats, but the majority of the rebel crew perished miserably.

Scarcely had the excitement caused by this fearful and unlooked-for event passed away, when a second report startled all ears, and another rebel boat with its crew had disappeared. Both vessels were blown up by the explosion of shells from our guns in their magazines. All this time our boats continued to pour their deadly rounds into the enemy, crippling such of their craft as were not wholly destroyed, and carrying death to hundreds of their crews. While themselves unhurt, they proudly defied the heaviest missiles of the rebel guns, their invulnerable armor and sloping sides repelling both shot and shell with perfect success; no enemy could stand against such extreme and destructive fire as our boats continued to give, while their own guns were impotent for mischief; much less in their crippled condition, with three of their eight boats destroyed, could the rebels maintain their ground.

At 7:30 they withdrew to the shelter of their batteries.

The casualties on our side were scarcely worth mentioning. Capt. Stembel was slightly wounded in his left shoulder, and two seamen were injured, though to what extent is not known.

Our gunboats behaved most admirably, and all of them came out of the action without any serious damage.

When the engagement closed, the gunboats returned to their several positions, and their crews prepared their breakfasts as though nothing unusual had happened.

To do justice in the way of credit to our officers engaged in this affair, would require the mention of all, but I cannot forbear speaking of the efficiency and signal abilities of Capt. Davis, the Acting Flag-officer, nor of the coolness and determined bravery of Capt. Stembel.

ANOTHER ATTACK EXPECTED.

Cairo, Wednesday, May 14.

A dispatch from Fort Wright, dated yesterday, *at noon, says that a rebel tug has this moment rounded* the Point to reconnoitre everything, which seems to indicate renewed activity. Both sides were expecting an attack momentarily.

A deserter came on board the flagboat *Benton* yesterday. He states that the rebel ram in the engagement Saturday was not sunk, as reported, but was terribly shattered. Our gunners undoubtedly fired most of their shots above the water line. They struck where the ram was heavily plated. Experienced naval men are of the opinion that had the same number of shots been fired at the water line, or below, they would have sent every rebel craft to the bottom. The deserter reported that the rebel fleet lay off the fort, busily engaged in repairing the damages, promising faithfully to return in exactly 48 hours.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

The Passage of the Tennessee—Gen. Pope's Army—Marks of the Battle—Sensation Stories—Relics of the Field—Consequences of a Change in Command.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN THE WOODS BETWEEN CORINTH AND PITTSBURGH LANDING, Saturday, April 26, 1862.

The above superscription may seem somewhat formidable in regard to length, but it is the only one that will convey even an approximate idea of the army and your correspondent's locality. "In the woods," means about six miles from Pittsburgh, and five miles from Hamburgh—the latter, a beautiful little town on the west bank of the Tennessee River, and at present the headquarters of Gen. POPE.

I reached here day before yesterday, being indebted to Capt. JEWETT WILCOX, of the steamer *Platte Valley*, for transportation from Cairo. As Capt. WILCOX is a strong admirer of the TIMES, and a good fellow, withal, I have taken the liberty to give his name the benefit of an insertion.

The gradual change from the leafless trees and bare prairies of Illinois to the heavy foliage and grassy slopes of Tennessee, was pleasing beyond all expression. Here everything is in full leaf and blossom, the heavy green of the one and the mingled purple and snowy white of the other meets you everywhere. The gardens at Hamburgh are radiant with full-blown roses, the woods are filled with the fragrance and beauty of clustering blossoms.

So much for the difference between the Sucker State and this beautiful country—in the one a heavy snow-storm pelting the naked trees, in the other nature decked in her daintiest robes and her choicest jewels.

It has heretofore been sedulously withheld from the public that Gen. POPE had moved from New-Madrid to this place, but probably ere this events have ripened to an extent that will not necessitate being contraband, information relative to his movements. I found Gen. POPE at Hamburgh, having, together with his staff, taken possession of the most commodious and aristocratic houses in the place. In other places of greater pretensions, these houses would hardly be considered as first-class, as they are built of logs, and are but one story in height; yet as the logs are hewn, the sides whitewashed, while the yards are full of rose-bushes, fruit-trees of every variety—many of the latter being in full bloom—the buildings present a very comfortable and pretty appearance, and are much superior to the average of houses in the State.

I may say here that perhaps there never was an army which very greatly exceeded in excellency that of Gen. POPE, and perfect order reigns in every department, and includes the most momentous operations as well as the minutest details. Gen. POPE, as everybody knows, is a most accomplished officer, and is ably seconded by the very flower of the Western army. Among the latter I noticed many of the officers who shared the brilliancy and hardships of Gen. LYON's campaign—such as STANLEY, GRANGER, PLUMMER, LOTHROP, KELLEY, (the hero of Dug Springs,) and many others. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, of New-York, is also there, and occupies a prominent position in the army of the advance.

Gen. POPE's forces extend from the land along the road in the direction of Corinth; those of Gen. HALLECK are posted some four miles further down the river, and occupy the country between Pittsburgh Landing and Corinth for a distance of half a dozen miles west from the Landing.

After spending a few hours in admiring the soldierly appearance of the encampments at Hamburgh, I bestrode a mule—once the property of JEFF. THOMPSON—and started on a visit to the main army.

The day was beautiful, and the roads as fine as any ever traversed by a 2:40 horse. A mile or so from Hamburgh the road crosses Lick Creek, which has been bridged, but a little further is another bayou, whose depth being greater than the average height of my mule, led to some swimming and splashing, that were doubtless more diverting to a party of loungers on the opposite bank than to the parties more directly interested. A mile or so from this crossing the road reaches into the country through which raged the conflict of the 6th.

Further description of things, as seen here, will doubtless be stale ere this can reach you, yet in spite of all I had read, everything was at once novel and of the most intense interest. Had one not having heard of the battle been transported to this portion of the country, he could have read almost every incident of the desperate fight written in unmistakable characters upon every tree and bush, and upon every rod of earth for miles around.

Nature never wrote her own history upon her tablet rocks more plainly than the battle of Pittsburgh is written upon the ravines, trees and hillsides that extend for miles back from the river. The fierce hurricane of war that swept over the ground has rolled up the graveyard billows till they lie thicker than the waves upon the ocean in a storm.

In one tree I counted one hundred and forty bullet marks which extended from the roots to a height of thirty to one hundred feet. Underbrush is mowed off by the acre as completely as if done by the scythe—large trees are splintered as riven by thunderbolts—everything, even to the smallest bush, is scarred and torn by bullet marks. Within an area of five miles not less than 3,500 bodies have been buried since the battle, and to this numbers are being daily added, each as die in the various hospitals.

Here let me say a word in regard to some outrageous sensational reports which have lately appeared in various daily papers. Among other horrifying lies which have been published, I noticed in a Western daily the following:

"Mile after mile we met the same graveyard atmosphere, and occasionally a head appeared from some rude mound, or a limb, rigid and slightly corrupted, was thrust into view."

This is but one of a dozen similar "sensations" which appear in the same letter, and which is dated at Pittsburgh twelve days after the fight.

Now, it will hardly be believed that this infernal specimen of "reliable correspondence" is all gotten up simply for the purpose of giving prominence to the paper in which such letters are published! Yet such is the case; the whole assertion is unqualified by false—false as the heart is bereft of human sympathy which could bear to inflict such a cruel blow upon the wives and mothers of those who fell at Pittsburgh. What must be the tortures of those whose dear relatives are left upon this bloody battle-field, as they read such nauseating articles, and reflect that their friends are rotting like dead dogs in a place where their devotion and courage entitle them to such monuments as are given to heroes?

I have spent three days in examining the whole field. I think there is not an acre that I have not been over carefully, and have never seen one single instance such as is related above. Friend and foe have alike been given as decent burial as is ever given to the dead of the battle-field—rude and rough enough, God knows, for the dear remains of loved ones—yet, in every case, quite as good as circumstances and the tenderest humanity could provide. Lest my own observations should be insufficient, I have added to them those of dozens of others who are fully familiar with every feature of the battle-ground, and they, too, deny the truthfulness of any such assertions as that given above. If the hearts of any have been pained by reading accounts of this character, let me assure them that the assertions are as void of truth as the breast of the writers are of feeling.

That the heads of mules and horses are sometimes exposed, is true, but I will stake my veracity and honor upon the truth of the assertion that every word of the lines above quoted, is cruelly and meanly false. Should a little more of this "correspondence" be written at the place it purports to be, instead of hundreds of miles away, as it frequently is, the public would be much better informed in relation to what occurs.

In roaming about the woods I found a well-worn letter, whose contents may prove of interest. It is dated:

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 1, 1861.

DEAR HUNTER:—By this I introduce to you my friend, DANIEL O. C. QUIGLY, of this town, and bespeak your kindness and attention toward him. I believe he will prove himself worthy of your friendship. With every wish for your prosperity and happiness, your friend CHARLES D. JONES.

To Capt. S. E. HUNTER, HUNTER's Rifles, Clinton, La.

The peculiarities of this document consist in the fact that the writer is a son of Gen. GEO. W. JONES, of Dubuque, (late Minister to Bogota, Fort Lafayette, &c.,) and a brother of the Lieut. JONES who was bagged at Fort Henry. The QUIGLY spoken of, is a son of a prominent citizen of Dubuque, and one who, soon after the war commenced, hurried to the South and offered his services to the scoundrels who are trying to break up this Government. I offer the letter for publication from the fact that the writer now lives in Dubuque, and pretends, as he ever has pretended since the war began, to be loyal. How far such loyalty will be tolerated by a Government whose burdens are already heavy enough, should be tested. The letter was given, and for a treasonable purpose, at a time when the gallant LYON was struggling against the traitorous uprisings in Missouri—at a time when hundreds of JONES' townsmen in the First Iowa were toiling and suffering beneath the burning sun of Missouri, inspired only by motives of patriotism, by a wish to preserve intact their beloved Constitution—it was at such a time that JONES chose to perpetrate his treason and assist in the work of breaking up the Government.

I need not detail all the things I saw and found on the battle-field, as repeated description has made everything familiar to the public. Within the last few days, various divisions of Gen. HALLECK's army have taken up advanced positions, till now, when the lines present a front varying from six to ten miles from the river, and as I learn, the arrangements which now prevail are vastly different from those which existed prior to the arrival of Gen. HALLECK. The strictest sanitary regulations are enforced—things in all cases are now *ordered*, not *recommended*, as they were formerly, and in consequence, everything is now attended to with promptness. Drills are frequent and thorough; the men are improving in health and spirits, while their courage rises in proportion as they find they are being handled by a *soldier*.

The men have entirely recovered from this "spoiling for a fight," which is invariably assumed to be an attendant of their entrance to the field. They have learned that a battle is a dread reality, and not a pastime—that it involves the fearful consequences of suffering and death—that the enemy are not contemptible "secesh," but strong, earnest, determined men, led by Generals of profound sagacity and eminent ability. Knowing these things they are better prepared for the issues which must be met—and they will meet them like sober thinking men—men who appreciate their task, who have full confidence in themselves, their cause, and their leaders.

I find that many of the Cairo correspondents dating their letters from this point, have intentionally or otherwise, done great injustice to many regiments, and particularly the Sixteenth Iowa. It is said that when brought into action they threw down their arms and ran away without firing a shot. This is a base slander upon the materials of a most gallant and efficient regiment. The Sixteenth was brought upon the field Sunday morning, and for the first time arms were put in their hands and ammunition distributed. There were not twenty privates in the command who knew whether a cartridge went powder or ball first into the musket—they were, in short, as raw in drill as if they were a miscellaneous crowd just selected from the sidewalks of a city.

In view of all these disadvantages, they held their position for an hour and forty minutes, losing 28 killed and about 100 wounded. Being then partially flanked, they fell back, in obedience to orders—a portion in good order, others in considerable confusion. They, however, were rallied on a new line, which they occupied Sunday night and held on Monday, their services that day not being required. Their heavy loss indicates that they were well in the battle; if they ran away, then, so did many other regiments in the field. Portions of many regiments ran back—they were obliged to do it frequently when the enemy were closing in on their rear; nor do they deny it—nor are they thought cowardly for having done it.

Operations, with a view to future movements are of daily occurrence. The country is being thoroughly examined, maps drawn, roads and bridges constructed, heavy reconnoissances being made, all with a view to a movement, which, when it is made, will be made not blindly but understandingly. Occasional skirmishes occur between these parties and scouting bands of the enemy, but with no serious results.

To-day, the following order was read before all the regiments:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI, April 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 21.—The Major-General Commanding announces, with deep regret, to the troops of this Department, the death of Maj. CHAS. F. SMITH, who, at 4 o'clock P. M., to-day, departed this life, at Savanna, on the Tennessee River. Gen. SMITH has been in the service of his country for more than forty years, and has passed through all the military grades, from cadet to Major-General.

He fought with distinction in nearly all the battles of Mexico, and, by his gallantry and skill, gained imperishable laurels at the siege of Fort Donelson.

He combined the qualities of a faithful officer and an excellent disciplinarian, an able commander, and a modest, courteous gentleman. In his death the army has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and the country a General whose place it will be difficult to fill.

By command. Maj. Gen. HALLECK.

A. C. KEMPER, A. A. G.

GALWAY.

A Sabbath in Camp—Monterey and its Surroundings—Relics of the Battle—Gen. Pope on Advancing—The Opposing Armies—Gen. Halleck in the Front.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTEREY, Tenn., Sunday, May 4, 1862.

Here we are, at the close of what, in other places, is the "Holy Sabbath," but which here, is nothing more than a very disagreeable, rainy day. Ever since daylight, the windows of heaven have been opened, and the rain has been pouring down upon us as it did during the forty days which inaugurated the grand hydropathic treatment to which universal mankind was subjected—greatly, it is to be hoped, to their moral as well as personal purification. Could the few inhabitants of this portion of Tennessee, and particularly the wives and daughters of the chivalry, be subjected to a similar process of cleansing, it would be of incalculable benefit, for a dirtier, and at the same time, a more rebellious set, I have nowhere seen.

Close to the edge of the town of Monterey is a log-house of the "saddle-bag" order of architecture, in which are confined seven women and three men, all of whom are residents of this neighborhood, and who were cooped up for the purpose of preventing their giving information to the enemy. The "ladies" are tolerably fair specimens of physical health, but as nasty in personal appearance as it is possible to imagine. Each steadied an old clay pipe in her mouth with her left hand, while the right, at short intervals, sought the depths of her hair for a purpose well known to Russians and Digger Indians. The only variation to this interesting operation, would be an occasional removal of the pipe in order that its fair possessor might spit, or give utterance to a long-drawn sigh, as mile after mile of Yankees filed by the house, affording them uncomfortable forebodings of the probable fate of their husbands, all of whom are with BEAUREGARD, at Corinth.

It is here, as I have always found it elsewhere in Southern States, since the war began. The poorer a man is, the more on a "rampage" he gets, as he reflects that this war was commenced by the Yankees for the single purpose of stealing "our niggers;" and particularly is this the case, if he owns no "nigger," at all, or else his proprietorship is limited to the possession of a single superannuated old darkey—the heir-loom and seal patent to aristocracy of three generations—whose actual cash value does not amount to ten cents.

Monterey is a small town on the road from Pittsburgh Landing to Corinth, and is about 12 miles from the former place and 10 from the latter. The town is in McNairy County, and within some four miles of the Mississippi State line. The town itself is of no great importance, consisting simply of one good residence and a dozen log-houses of the meanest description,—all of which are inhabited, or were, by people whose character resembles nothing in the world so much as the tenements they occupy. Ignorant to the last degree, they are but little different from a fifth-rate tribe of Indians, save in the respect that they believe themselves the superiors of all the world, and particularly the Yankees, in everything that relates to intelligence, chivalry and gallantry.

The one good house is owned by an affluent planter, who possesses a "right smart lot of niggers"—as one of the ladies under guard informed me—and who some time since shipped his colored chattels to the more Southern portions of Dixie. He had a large crop of cotton, which he disposed of, with the exception of some forty bales, before the arrival of our forces. The balance he concealed in the woods at once, for the purpose of preserving it from the torches of the rebels and the grasp of the Yankees. In the one respect he was successful; in the other he made a signal failure. To-day I was perambulating the woods hereabouts, and, at the distance of a mile or so from the house, came to a secluded ravine, in which was the cotton, surrounded by National bayonets.

The house itself is now occupied by Gen. HALLECK as his headquarters, the family having left for a more genial country.

Our road to this point leads over that taken by the rebels in their advance upon and retreat from Pittsburgh Landing on the memorable 6th and 7th of April. Some six miles from the Landing, the pursuit on the part of the National troops having ceased, the rebels commenced the work of examining and disposing of the plunder captured from our forces.

From that point to this the road is strewn with broken trunks, carpet sacks and other articles whose character would not allow of their being profitably carried away. Prominent among the things left are articles of clothing once belonging to the rebels, and of which they had stripped themselves in order to put on those plundered from our camps.

A close observer can read in these cast-off pantaloons, shirts and coats, a very prominent chapter in the character of the rebellion. In the old shoes with toes gaping like an open-mouthed crocodile, in the pantaloons which long since ceased to afford the protection which a due attention to comfort and modesty imperatively requires, in coats threadbare, minus tails, filled with holes in which mud and weather found their entrance at pleasure, in the blankets filthy to the last degree, stiff with dirt and fairly alive with vermin, one can readily discover much which leads to logical inferences relative to the resources, cleanliness and other characteristics of the South.

It is easy to imagine the luxurious sensations experienced by the chivalry as they peeled themselves of their rotten habiliments, and enveloped their noble frames with that, to them, unknown article, clean shirts. What feelings of soft, delicious enjoyment must have trilled along the currents of their aristocratic blood, as they, for the first time since the rebellion commenced, found themselves wrapped in garments at once soft, comfortable and clean!

This place is the one upon which Gen. POPE advanced last Tuesday, reaching here in time to give the rear guard of the rebels an acquaintance with the qualities of his artillery practices. As I learn from residents, the rebels commenced leaving here Monday evening, labored all night, and managed to leave one side of the town just as POPE entered the other.

Being situated upon a high country, which commands a wide view in every direction, possessing plenty of good water and easy of access, this place has always been a favorite camping ground of the rebels. In every direction may be seen marks of their occupancy—old papers, cast-off clothing, tent ditches, the well-polished bones of swine and cattle, barrels of spoiled beef, the whole covering the country in every direction for miles.

In one building, which has apparently been occupied as headquarters by some officer, there were found in the garret the remains or a portion of the remains of a man. The skull had been pitched out in the back yard, the bones of one leg lay in close proximity to the head, the balance of the frame, with some of the flesh still adhering, was found in the garret.

Who the individual was is not known. On the wall, written with a pencil, along with many allusions to "Old ABE," coupled with adjectives of more force than decency, is the sentence "Poor al go has gon up." Whether this refers to the gentleman distributed around the backyard and up stairs, or has some other occult meaning, is more than I can at present tell.

Iowa seems to be furnishing material for both North and South. Among the old papers found here is the muster-roll of Capt. FRANK WHICHER's company of the C. S. Army. WHICHER is from Muscatine, Iowa, where his father, a prominent jurist of Iowa, not long since died, and where the balance of the family still resides.

The torrents of blood which Iowa shed at Wilson's Creek, Blue Mills, Belmont, Donelson, and Shiloh, will a thousand times compensate for the stigma which may be attached to her for having, here and there, furnished an occasional scoundrel to swell the ranks of the traitorous South.

After possessing himself of this place, Gen. POPE moved six miles south to a point on the road running between Hamburg and Corinth. BUELL's army moved up on his right, and was followed yesterday by GRANT's, whose divisions are now ranged on the right of BUELL. Yesterday afternoon, POPE advanced two and a half miles on the Corinth road, and routed a strong advance of the enemy, posted at a little place called Farmington. A heavy cannonading from that direction, which lasted an hour or so, showed that the conflict was sharp. Its results are not known here yet, further than that the rebels were driven out and the point occupied by Gen. POPE. This brings him [illegible] [illegible] and if BEAUREGARD intends to fight the conflict cannot be long delayed.

Gen. THOMAS has been placed second in command to Gen. GRANT. T. W. SHERMAN takes THOMAS' old division, leaving Gen. MCKEAN, of Iowa, in command of his original division, the Sixth. The remnants of the Second, Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa, and the Fifty-eighth Illinois Regiments, have been put together, forming a command known as the Union Brigade, under charge of Lieut.-Col. BAKER, formerly of the Iowa Second. The divisions of MCCLERNAND, WALLACE, CRITTENDEN and HAMILTON are constituted the army of the reserve—the last-named on the left, the others on the right—under command of Major-Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois. These are about the only changes of importance that have occurred within a short time, and will probably remain permanent.

Gen. HALLECK, yesterday, left his camp at the Landing, and came out here to take the field in person. Dressed in an old slouched hat, Quaker-like in his other attire, he came along through a pelting rain, looking as unlike a great General as well-could be. His presence seems to excite the utmost confidence in the armies—they will go into this fight with vastly different feelings from those with which they struggled against the surprise of the 6th of April.

From this point, running south, is a ridge, along and behind which are encamped the National armies. Three miles west, and running parallel with this ridge, is another, on which is encamped the advance of BEAUREGARD. With the naked eye we can discern their tents, and occasional squads of horsemen, in the open spaces among the trees. GALWAY.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 152, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 219, 221, 222, 223, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 213½.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1780, 314, 395, 409, 502, 503, 2016, 210, 1654, 1883, 437, 242½, 2155, 2103, 2122, 2136, 2146, 2166, 2176, 2196.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1773, 3071, 1323, 753, 1033, 1971, 1973, 1977, 1961, 3049, 3047, 117, 775, 1052, 1053, 1757. *Part II.*—Nos. 3498, 1382, 1740, 1852, 3618, 1094, 294, 1846, 1960, 624. *Part III.*—Nos. 1823, 1375, 1873, 1621, 1331, 679, 1845, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2075. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1762, 2094, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 685, 410, 979, 945, 718, 1041, 1003, 130, 759, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1094, 1095, 1098. *Part II.*—1020, 947, 953, 428, 439, 405, 1814, 591, 970, 666, 1047, 999, 973, 976, 746.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

The Question of Jurisdiction over Liens on Vessels under State Laws Settled.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Lewis H. Meyer and Edwin Stucken, Claimants of the Steamer St. Lawrence, her Tackle, &c., Appellants, vs. William W. Tupper and Edward R. Wilcox.

Mr. Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is an appeal from the decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, sitting as a Court of Admiralty.

The case, as presented by the transcript, is this: The appellees, in the Summer and Fall of 1855, were requested by John Graham, the owner of the steamer *St. Lawrence*, who resided in New-York, to make sundry repairs to the vessel, and to furnish materials for that purpose. The steamboat was then lying in the harbor of New-York, which was her home port. The libel states that at the time these repairs were made, and materials found, the laws of New-York gave them a lien for the amount on the vessel; and they pray that the steamer may be condemned and sold to satisfy their claim. The application for process against the vessel was founded upon the 12th rule of admiralty practice, prescribed by this Court in 1844, (3 How.,) which authorized this mode of proceeding, where the local law gave a lien upon the vessel for supplies or repairs in a domestic port. This rule was altered at December Term, 1858, and process *in rem* denied to the party unless a lien was given by the maritime law. The alteration took effect on the 1st of May, 1859, (21 How.,) and the libel in this case was filed, while the former rule was still in force.

There is no question as to the amount due, the proctor for the claimants having assented to the report of the Commissioner. But the claimants allege in their answer, that these materials were furnished and repairs made upon the personal credit of Graham, and that the libelants accounted with him and took bill notes for the amount after the work was done. They allege, further, that they afterwards purchased the vessel from Graham in good faith, and without notice of this claim; and insist, that as the lien claimed is not created by the maritime law, but solely by a statute of New-York, it cannot be enforced in a Court of Admiralty, because a statute of a State cannot enlarge the jurisdiction of a Court of the United States.

With reference to the last mentioned objection, it may be proper to notice it, more particularly as it is founded upon a misconception of the object and effect of the rules above mentioned.

The objection is founded upon the assumption, that these rules involve a question as to the extent of the admiralty jurisdiction granted by the Constitution. And as the Court could not, consistently with its duty, refuse to exercise a power with which it was clothed by the Constitution and laws, the appellants insist that the alteration made by the rule in 1858, must be regarded as an admission that the Court had fallen into error when it adopted the rule of 1844, and had exercised a jurisdiction beyond its legitimate boundary; and if the Admiralty Court had not the right to enforce a State lien in a case of this kind, the rule then in force could not enlarge its jurisdiction, nor authorize the decree of the Circuit Court which supported and enforced this lien.

The argument would be unanswerable, if the alteration related to jurisdiction; for the Court could not, consistently with its duty, refuse to exercise a power which the Constitution and law had clothed it, when its aid was invoked by a party who was entitled to demand it as a matter of right.

But there is a wide difference between the power of the Court upon a question of jurisdiction and its authority over its mode of proceeding and process. And the alteration in the rules applies altogether to the character of the process to be used in certain cases, and has no relation to the question of jurisdiction.

Judicial power, in all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, is delegated by the Constitution to the Federal Government in general terms, and Courts of this character had then been established in all commercial and maritime nations, differing, however, materially in different countries, in the powers and duties confided to them, the extent of the jurisdiction conferred depending very much upon the character of the Government in which they were created. And this circumstance, with the general terms of the grant, rendered it difficult to define the exact limits of its power in the United States.

This difficulty was increased by the complex character of our Government, where separate and distinct specified powers of sovereignty are exercised by the United States and a State, independently of each other, within the same territorial limits. And the reports of the decisions of this Court will show, that the subject has often been before it, and carefully considered, without being able to fix with precision its definite boundaries. But certainly no State law can enlarge it, nor can an act of Congress or rule of Court make it broader than the judicial power may determine to be its true limits. And this boundary is to be ascertained by a reasonable and just construction of the words used in the Constitution, taken in connection with the whole instrument, and the purposes for which admiralty and maritime jurisdiction was granted to the Federal Government.

Yet Congress may undoubtedly prescribe the forms and mode of proceeding in the judicial tribunals it establishes to carry this power into execution; and may authorize the court to proceed by an attachment against the property, or by the arrest of the person, as the Legislature shall deem most expedient to promote the purposes of justice.

A brief history of the legislation of Congress upon this subject will explain the grounds upon which the rule of 1844 was adopted, and also the reason that induced the court to change it; and will also show that no question of jurisdiction was supposed to be involved in the adoption of the original rule, nor in the change that was afterward made.

After the passage of the judiciary act of 1789, Congress, at the same session, passed the act prescribing the process to be used in the different Courts it had just established, (1 Stat., 93;) and by that act directed that in the Courts of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction the forms and modes of proceeding should be according to the course of the civil law.

This act left no discretionary power in the Admiralty Courts, or in the Supreme Court, in relation to the modes and forms of proceeding. And it is evident that if the Courts of Admiralty in this country used the process *in rem*, or process by attachment of the property, in all cases in which it was authorized in countries governed by the civil law, it would unavoidably in some cases come in collision with the common law Courts of the State where the parties resided, and where the property was situated, and where other parties besides the owners or builders or equippers of the ship might have an interest in, or a claim upon, the property, which they had a right to assert in the Courts of the State.

But this difficulty was soon seen and removed. And by the act of May 8, 1792, (1 Stat., 275,) these forms and modes of proceeding are to be according to the principles, rules, and usages which belong to Courts of Admiralty, as contradistinguished from Courts of common law. And these forms and modes of proceeding are made subject to such alterations and additions as the respective Courts might deem expedient, "or to such regulations as the Supreme Court of the United States shall think proper from time to time by rule to prescribe to any Circuit or District Court concerning the same." And the power here conferred upon this Court was afterward enlarged by the act of Aug. 23, 1842.

It was under the authority of these two acts that the rule of which we are now speaking was made in 1844; and afterward, by virtue of the same authority, altered by the rule adopted at December term, 1858.

It was manifestly proper, and perhaps necessary, that this power should be confided to the Court; for it being the province of this Court to determine what cases came within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, its process and mode of proceeding in such cases should be so framed as to avoid collision with the State authorities, where rights of property were involved, over which the State had a right to legislate, without trespassing upon the authority of the General Government. The power was therefore given to the Court, not only to make rules upon this subject, but to make them from time to time, so that if any new difficulty should arise it might be promptly obviated, and the modes of proceeding and the process of the Admiralty Courts so moulded as to accomplish that object.

The case of the *Gen. Smith* (4 Wheat., 438) was decided upon these principles, and the right to proceed against the property regarded as a mere question of process and not of jurisdiction. And the Court held that where, upon the principles of the maritime code, the supplies are presumed to be furnished on the credit of the vessel, or where a lien is given by the local law, the party is entitled to proceed *in rem*, in the Admiralty Court to enforce it; but where the supplies are presumed by the maritime code to be furnished on the personal credit of the owner or master, and the local law gives him no lien, although the contract is maritime, yet he must seek his remedy against the person, and not against the vessel. In either case, the contract is equally within the jurisdiction of a Court of Admiralty. And it is obvious, from this decision, that the Court considered the process *in rem* or priority given for repairs or supplies to a domestic vessel by the Courts of Admiralty, in those countries where the principles of the civil law have been adopted, as forming no part of the general maritime code, but as local laws, and therefore furnishing no precedent for similar cases where the local law is otherwise; consequently they *form* no part of the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction conferred on the Government of the United States. This case was decided in 1819, and has always since been followed and regarded as a leading one in the Admiralty Courts. Its authority was recognized in the cases of Peyroux *vs.* Howard, 7 Pet., 324; and the *New-Orleans* vs. *Phœbus*, 11 Pet., 275, and in others to which it is unnecessary to refer. And while process against the vessel was denied in the case of the *Gen. Smith*, because the law of Maryland gave no lien or priority, it was used and supported in the case of Peyroux *vs.* Howard—a similar case—upon the ground that the party had a lien on the vessel by the law of Louisiana, and as the contract was within its jurisdiction, it ought to give him all the rights he had acquired under it; yet, certainly, the Court never supposed that the Admiralty jurisdiction was broader in Louisiana than in Maryland.

When this Court framed the rules in 1844, it, of course, adhered to the practice adopted in the previous cases, and by the 12th rule authorized the process *in rem* where the party was entitled to a lien under the local or State law. But in the rules then adopted, this rule as well as the others are explicitly adopted as "a rule of practice," and, consequently, liable to be altered from time to time, whenever it was found to be inconvenient, or likely to embarrass the legitimate business of the Court. And there could be no embarrassing difficulties in using the ordinary process *in rem*, of the civil law, if the State law gave the lien in general terms, without specific conditions or limitations inconsistent with the rules and principles which governed implied maritime liens; and whenever this was the case, the process to enforce it promoted the convenience and facilities of trade and navigation by the promptness of its proceedings. It disposed at once of the whole controversy, without subjecting the party to the costs and delay of a proceeding in the chancery or common law courts of the State, to obtain the benefit of his lien, if he failed to obtain satisfaction in his suit against the person in the Court of Admiralty.

The State lien, however, was enforced, not as a right which the court was bound to carry into execution upon the application of the party, but as a discretionary power, which the court might lawfully exercise for the purposes of justice, where it did not involve controversies beyond the limits of admiralty jurisdiction. In many of the States, however, the laws were found not to harmonize with the principles and rules of the maritime code. Certain conditions and forms of proceeding are usually required to obtain the lien, and it is generally declared forfeited or regarded as waived after the lapse of a certain time, or upon some future contingency. These conditions and limitations differ in different States, and if the process *in rem* is used wherever the local law gives the lien, it will subject the Admiralty Court to the necessity of examining and expounding the varying lien laws of every State, and of carrying them into execution, and that, too, in controversies where the existence of the lien is denied, and the right depends altogether on a disputed construction of a State statute, or, indeed, in some cases of conflicting claims under statutes of different States, when the vessel has formerly belonged to the port of another State, and become subject to a lien there by the State law.

Such duties and powers are appropriate to the Courts of the State which created the lien, and are entirely alien to the purposes for which the admiralty power was created, and form no part of the code of laws which it was established to administer.

Moreover, cases may, and indeed have arisen, where a third party claimed a lien prior and superior to that of the libelant under the provisions of a State statute. And where such a controversy arises in a proceeding *in rem*, the Admiralty Court clearly has not power to decide it and adjust the priorities in dispute, and would be compelled to abandon and recall its process whenever the controversy assumed that shape.

The proceeding, therefore, *in rem*, upon the ground that the local law gave the lien, where none was given by the maritime code, was found upon experience to be inapplicable to our mixed form of Government. It was found to be inconvenient in most cases, and absolutely impracticable in others, and the rule which sanctioned it was therefore repealed. And the repealing rule provided that the new rule should not go into operation until the day named in it, because it would have been unjust to those who had already proceeded under the rule of 1844, or might institute proceedings under it before they were aware of the alteration, to subject them to costs and delay by a sudden and unexpected change of a rule of practice.

The case before us was commenced before the change in the rule; and, as there was an undoubted lien acquired under the State law, we think the Court had a right to enforce it upon the principles above stated, since no provision of the New-York Statute, as far as it effected the case, was inconsistent with a maritime lien; and the execution of the process involved no inquiries beyond the legitimate authority of the Court.

The remaining question is, has this lien been forfeited or waived? It does not appear to have been forfeited or waived under any provision in the New-York Statute, nor was it waived upon the principle of maritime law by the acceptance of Graham's notes, unless the claimants can show that the libelants agreed to receive them in lieu of and in place of their original claim. The notes, in this instance, have been surrendered, and were filed in the proceedings in the District Court. And the language of the Court in the case of Ramsay *vs.* Allegre, 12 Wheat., 611, and of Judge Story in commenting upon that case in 24 How., 973, necessarily imply that if the notes had been surrendered, the party would have a right to stand upon his original contract, and to seek his remedy in the forum to which it originally belonged as fully as if the notes had never been given.

In this case the proof is positive, by the testimony of a witness who was present at the time the notes were given, that it was understood by the parties that they were not to discharge or affect his lien, and that the vessel was to continue liable for his claim as before. And although the respondents appear to have purchased without notice of this incumbrance, their want of caution in this respect cannot deprive the libelants of a legal right, which they have done nothing to forfeit.

The decree of the Circuit Court is therefore affirmed, with costs.

For the appellants G. Dean, C. Donohue and T. H. Lane; for the respondents, I. T. Williams.

Custom in this Port in Respect to the Delivery of Bills of Lading.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard, and Rosekrans.

Benjamin Blossom et al. vs. Edward Champion et al.—This was an action to recover for detention of personal property. The plaintiff contracted to sell to F. A. Blossom, 843 barrels of spirits of turpentine, for cash on delivery. F. A. Blossom sold to Albert Woodhull. Defendant, Champion, was the master of the ship *Victoria*. Plaintiffs sent the spirits of turpentine on board the ship, about the 13th to 20th January, 1858, and took receipts from the mate. The plaintiffs retained the receipts. Offered to perform their contract with F. A. Blossom. He was unable to pay. The name of the plaintiffs was on the back of the receipts. The receipts were in the usual form. Before the spirits of turpentine was all on board the vessel and without the production of the receipts, the defendant Champion gave to Woodhull bills of lading for it, taking from his son a guarantee that it should be put on board. The plaintiffs went to defendant Champion; demanded bills of lading on showing receipts; offered to pay freight. Champion refused. Plaintiffs then demanded the goods. Plaintiffs proved by a large number of witnesses the existence at this port of a uniform and well-known usage to deliver bills of lading to the person holding the ship's receipts. The defendants did not dispute this usage. Plaintiffs then replevied the goods. The cause was tried by a Jury in February, 1859. Verdict for plaintiffs. Defendant appeals. The exceptions during the trial were to the charge and proof of custom.

The grounds of appeal were that the delivery of the goods in question to the ship, under a contract with Woodhull alone and for the receiving of goods from him exclusively, entitled the ship to protection against any private conditions between the plaintiffs and Blossom, the purchaser; and that the ship-owners were in no fault in signing the bill of lading, under which they have been made to pay the value of the goods to the indorsees thereof; also that admission of the evidence of usage, and the instruction of the Judge to regard it as a test of diligence, were erroneous.

Decision reserved.

Daniel Lord for appellant. Gilbert Dean for respondent.

Increase of Judges' Salaries while on the Bench.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosekrans.

The People ex rel. Wm. Mitchell vs. Robert T. Haws.—This is the case which has been so often reported, in respect to the question whether or not the law of April 16, 1852, allowing the Board of Supervisors of the First District to raise by tax "such additional annual compensation as they may deem proper," for Justices resident in said District, is constitutional. The money was raised, but the Comptroller refused to pay it, relying upon that section of the Constitution which prohibits such increase of salary "during continuance in office," which provision was made the substance of his return to the alternative *mandamus* in the case. The Court, at Special Term, overruled the relator's demurrer to that return, and this was an appeal from that judgment.

The case was now argued, counsel contending that the provision of the Constitution referred to was merely for the protection of the State Treasury, and that it did not apply to any additional compensation which the counties were authorized to make.

Decision reserved.

B. D. Silliman for relator; H. H. Anderson for Comptroller.

Contracts for the Conveyance of Real Estate—A Contract to "Deliver" is a Contract to Convey.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Tunis S. Waring vs. Eleazar Ayres.—This was an action to compel the specific performance of a contract respecting the conveyance of certain real estate. The defence set up was that the contract was a nullity so far as any obligations to convey lands were concerned, and that its provisions were too indefinite to be enforced. The action was tried before a referee, and judgment rendered for plaintiff. The defendant appealed on the ground that to entitle a party to a specific performance of contract, the contract itself must be shown to be legal and valid in all respects, and the equity must be clear and unembarrassed. That no contract concerning lands can be enforced unless it is in writing, and so specific in its terms as to enable the Court to direct what shall be done without extrinsic aid. That the contract did not show that the plaintiff had any interest in the property which he could sell. It was not a conveyance *in præsenti*, nor a covenant to convey; there was no covenant on the part of defendant to convey real estate to the plaintiff. The agreement was to *deliver* the lots, which clearly meant nothing but *possession*. The description was so indefinite and uncertain, and was consequently defective. A written contract could not be helped out by parole evidence, and the Referee erred in admitting evidence of conversations and parole agreements prior to the written contract.

The case was stated in the TIMES of March 11, at which date it was argued on appeal, and decision reserved.

The Court now renders the following opinion:

INGRAHAM, P. J.—The Referee in this case finds that the contract as set out by the plaintiff was made with the defendant. That at the time the defendant was the owner of two lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and they were the lots intended to be conveyed by the contract. That the defendant had been requested to convey and had refused, and as matter of law that the plaintiff was entitled to a judgment directing the defendant to give a deed of the two lots, by a good deed, with usual covenants of warrantee, &c. I think the Referee did not err in constructing the words used in the contract, "deliver two lots, &c.," to mean a conveyance. No other mode is known by which a transfer of land can be made than by a deed. The whole contract showed such to be the intent of the parties. The consideration was the plaintiff's interest in other land purchased by the defendant. The contract is undoubtedly ambiguous, and might have admitted of parole proof to explain it, but in the absence of any to contradict this interpretation, the referee was right in the view he took of it. There were no errors on the part of the referee in admitting evidence calling for a new trial. I think, however, the judgment should be modified so as to require a conveyance of the property on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street free from incumbrance. The terms used were not such as required the grantor to give a deed with full covenants. The contract is satisfied by a conveyance merely free from incumbrance. The judgment is modified so as to omit the words "with the usual covenants of seizure, warranty of title, and covenants against incumbrances," and to substitute therefor "free from incumbrances," and so modified is affirmed.

Levi S. Chatfield for appellant; G. W. Cotterill for respondent.

What Constitutes a Promissory Note?—May the Instrument be for Payment in Anything Else than Money?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Theodore Hostetter vs. Miranda W. Wilson.—This action was to recover upon four [illegible] instruments, sued upon as promissory notes. In addition to the usual complaint on a promissory note, was the allegation: "That neither the plaintiff nor any other holder of said note, or any of them, ever elected to take goods in payment thereof, as provided therein." A demurrer was interposed to the complaint, on the ground that the instruments were not negotiable promissory notes, as they provided for payment in money, or goods, upon the election of the payee. It was contended that providing thus, they were simply contracts, and being such, the complaint thereon did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The Court at Special Term overruled the demurrer, and appeal was taken to this branch of the Court, on the grounds stated.

The case was reported in the TIMES of March 6th last, at which time it was argued on appeal, and decision reserved.

The Court now rendered their opinion, affirming the judgment of the Special Term. It was held that the case of Hodges *vs.* Shuler, decided in the Court of Appeals, governed this case. The Court therein said, that if it had been optional with the debtor to pay in either money or stock, then the instrument would have been in the alternative, and it would not have been a negotiable promissory note. So, in this case, it is held that the election being with the payee, and not with the debtor, the instrument was a negotiable promissory note, and the complaint was sufficient.

The Value of Human Life.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Joachim F. Gulick, Executor, &c., vs. The New-York Balance Dry-Dock Company.—This case was reported in the TIMES of Feb. 8, when a verdict was given to the plaintiff for the amount claimed, $5,000. The Court, at General Term, granted a new trial. The plaintiff brings this action to recover of the defendants for causing the death of John Coulter, Feb. 1, 1860. The complaint alleges that Coulter was in the employ of the defendants as night watchman, and that he was killed by the explosion of a steam boiler belonging to the company, and that the boiler was dangerous and unsafe, and that the engineer of the company had given them notice of that fact several times previous to the explosion.

The defence sets up a general denial. Case still on.

A. H. Reavey for plaintiff; John Rankin and J. W. Ashmead for defendants.

A City Contractor Asking for Extra Compensation.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

John McGrane vs. The Mayor, &c.—On the 28th day of November, 1856, the parties to this action entered into an agreement in writing for regulating and grading Fifty-third-street, in this City, between Third and Sixth avenues, by which plaintiff agreed to perform the work at a certain price. It is claimed by the plaintiff, that he proceeded in the performance of the work in a manner satisfactory to the defendants, and according to certain plans and specifications, and that the defendants prevented and hindered him from completing the work, and would not allow him to dig through Fifth-avenue in a line, according to the specification. By reason of such hindrance he was compelled to carry the dirt a long way around, and to bale the water out of the street, which would otherwise have run off—and he now brings this action to recover for the extra labor.

The defence sets up a general denial. Case still on.

R. F. Anderson, for plaintiff; H. W. Anderson, for defendants.

The New-York Law Institute and Edwin James, Esq.

This matter is undergoing a general canvass, both sides of the question having strong advocates.

It is understood that a meeting of the Bar will be solicited for Saturday next, by Mr. James, when he intends to state his case, taking the ground that he is still a member of the English Bar, and that his diploma, as such, has never been avoided or revoked.

It is also stated that in case the report of the Committee should be unfavorable, Mr. James T. Brady has been retained by Mr. James as his counsel.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice ——.

Fuller vs. Powers.—Report confirmed.

Martine vs. Beach.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Purdy vs. Peters, &c.—Motion granted, without costs.

In the matter of the application of Delia S. Mitchell, &c.—Order granted.

Goodman vs. Auld et al.—Order granted.

Fowler vs. Seaman.—Case settled (with Circuit clerk.)

Appell vs. Brutad.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Before Justice Barnard.

Kelly, &c. vs. Union Express Company.—Commission ordered without a stay of proceedings.

Goodyear, Jr., vs. Mills et al.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Robb vs. Frost.—I think the bill of particulars, pleadings and affidavits fully warrant the conclusion that the trial will require the examination of a long account, on the part of the plaintiff, unless the defendant will stipulate, within three days, to admit the work, labor, &c., to have been performed, and the materials, &c., to have been sold and delivered as alleged in the complaint. The action is referred.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Gibson vs. Rice et al.—Case settled as amended.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 14, 1862.

$500	U. S. 6, '68. Reg.	101½	700	Erie Railway	39½
15,000	do	101½	1100	do....s30	39
85,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Cou.	106	700	do....s30	39½
12,000	do	104½	200	do....s15	39½
16,000	do	104½	100	do....s60	39
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	95	50	do....b10	39½
600	Tres. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.		150	do....b30	39½
	Notes.....small	104	600	do....b3	39½
15,000	do.....small	104½	370	Erie Railway Pref.	65
47,000	do	104½	300	do....s60	65½
10,000	do	104¾	50	do....s60	65¾
3,000	Ky. St. 6s	92	150	do....b30	65¾
1,000	Ill. War Loan	94½	100	do....b30	66
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	57½	350	do	65¾
15,000	do....s60	57½	100	do	66
12,000	do	57¾	212	Hud. Riv. R.	42
5,000	do....b30	57¾	250	do....s30	42
5,000	do....b30	58	150	do	42½
21,000	do	57¾	50	do	42½
5,000	do....s60	57½	50	do....b30	42¾
5,000	N. C. St. 6s....s30	72½	1030	Harlem Railroad	14
5,000	do	73	100	Harlem R. Pref...s60	35½
30,000	Missouri St. 6s	51¾	150	Mich. Cen. R....s30	60
10,000	do....s60	51½	300	do	60¼
10,000	do....b30	51½	150	do....s30	60½
5,000	California St. 7s	94	100	do....b30	60½
4,000	do	93½	100	do....b30	60½
2,000	N. Y. Cen. b., '76	106½	450	do	60¼
3,000	Erie R. 1st m.b.	105½	250	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	24½
13,000	Erie R. 3d m.b., '83	96	10	do	24½
8,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	88	50	do	24¾
1,300	B., N. Y. & E. 1st m.	91	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	50½
1,000	Hud. Riv. S. F. b.	104	130	do	50½
7,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	87	150	do	50
4,000	Hud. R. R. Conv. b.	78	50	do	49½
1,000	Harlem 3d m. b.	88	250	do....b3	50
3,000	C. B. & Q. 8p.c.b.	104	33	Panama Railroad	120
2,000	Mich. So. 2d m.	78½	202	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61½
10,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	85½	120	do	61½
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	92½	100	do....s10	61½
4,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	36	250	do....b10	62
500	Han. & St. J. R. B.	42	24	Clev. & Pitts. R.	20
500	Tol. & W. 2d M.	58	440	do	20½
3,000	do	57½	350	do	20½
1,000	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st M	95	300	Galena & Chicago R	72
1,000	Cl. & T. S. F. B.	93½	100	do....b30	72
30	Bank of Commerce	97½	100	do	71½
60	Am. Ex. Bank	94½	100	Clev. & Tol. R....s60	45½
10	do	94½	375	do	46
60	Bank of America	102	600	do	46¼
10	Metropolitan Bank	105	200	do....s10	46
18	Commonwealth Bk.	91	300	do....s60	45½
34,000	American Gold	102½	200	do....b30	46½
30,000	do....s60	102½	100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	64
40	Del. & H. Can. Co.	97½	100	do	64½
50	Pacific M. S. Co. b60	114½	675	do	64½
196	do	114½	150	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R	69½
50	N. Y. Cen. R....s60	88½	50	do....b60	70
350	do	88½	50	do....b60	70½
50	do....s30	88½	11	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st Pref.	94
50	do....c	88½	70	Penn. Coal Co.	88
100	do....b30	88½			

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Con.	105	200	Erie Railway	39½
10,000	U. S. 5s '71. Con.	95	200	do....s30	39½
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou. s15	95	100	do....b10	39½
2,000	Mo. S. 6s, Iss. to		100	do....s60	39½
	H. & St. J. R.	62½	100	do....b30	39½
8,000	Missouri State 6s	52½	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	50½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58½	100	do....s60	50½
2,500	Cal. State 7s	94	350	do	51
1,000	N. Y. C. Bs. '76	106½	300	E. Railway Pref.	65¾
3,000	E. R. R. 4th M. B	90	100	do....s10	65¾
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	58	50	Hudson R. R....s10	42½
5,000	Har. R. R. 3d M. B.	100	100	do....b10	43
6,000	Hud. R. S. F. B.	104½	50	do....b30	43
5,000	C. & N. W. A. B.	41½	50	do	42½
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	92½	50	do	43
50	Bank of Commerce	96	10	Harlem R.	14½
10,000	Am. Gold....s30	102½	100	do	14½
60	Pac. Mail Steam. Co.	114½	200	Reading R.	42½
50	do....s30	114	44	Mich. Cen. R.	60½
150	do....s60	112	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62½
10	N. Y. Cen. R.	88½	100	Clev. & Tol. Rd.	46½
50	do....s30	88	500	do	46½
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	65			
100	do	64½			

WEDNESDAY, May 14—P. M.

The reaction against the Stock Market, noticed yesterday afternoon, continued through the early dealings of this morning, the additional decline being ¼@½ ₩ cent. on United States Securities, Erie Preferred, New-York Central and Erie and ½@1 ₩ cent. on some of the Western shares, and Tennessee and Missouri 6 ₩ cents. The lower prices brought in fresh orders to buy, and nearly all descriptions left off at the First Board better than they opened. This tendency was followed up, after a large business at the Board, on

the Street, and by the time the Second Board convened, the General [illegible] resumed the firmness of tone which [illegible] yesterday. At the Second Board the bidding was quite spirited, with fewer sellers, and the consequence was an advance of [illegible] ℔ cent. on United States 6 ℔ cents of 1881, and 7.30 ℔ cents. of 1864, and a corresponding good feeling on the railway list and Tennessees and Missouris. A strong *Bear* interest against the market has grown up within the past few days, especially against both classes of Erie, New-York Central, and part of the Western list, and this party pressed their advantage yesterday afternoon and early to-day, by putting out additional contracts ahead. To account for the decline, something was said on the street of French intervention, and whispers were indulged of bad or equivocal news from our great army before Corinth. The first of these inferences was not seriously indulged by any of the actual holders of Stocks, while the last was dispelled by the advices early in the day from Gen. HALLECK, and the near approach of his columns to the intrenched position of the rebels at Corinth. The *Bull* interest of course continue to enjoy the advantage of a superabundant Money Market at low rates of interest, and their ability to put up the market is only limited by their own considerations of prudence, and the rate of profit with which they are disposed to be satisfied. As usual after a very rapid and heavy rise, and on the first turn in the opposite direction, some of this party hastened to realize, thus contributing to a reaction which was neither unreasonable or undesirable to the healthy working of the market.

Late in the afternoon, on the Street, there was less excitement, prices leaving off steady, about as follows:

New-York Central	89¾	Illinois Central	62¾
Erie	39½	Pacific	114
Erie Preferred	66⅝	Galena	71¾
Rock Island	58	U. S. 6s, 1881	103
Toledo	46¾	Tennessees	59
Mich. Guarant'd	51	Missouris	52¾
Michigan Southern	24½	Gold	103¾
Michigan Central	60¾	Treas. 7.30 ℔ cents	105

The demand for the Railway Mortgages was less affected by yesterday's reaction than Government and State Bonds. Some of them, like Michigan Southern Sinking Funds, sold at the top rates of the season.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Union	100	Pacific	115
America	107	Bank of North Amer.	101½
Phenix	100	Metropolitan	104½
North River	80	Market	90
Dry Dock	100	Continental	93
Greenwich	115	St. Nicholas	88
National	97	Marine	102
Merchants' Exch.	85	Commonwealth	90½
Commerce	97½	Atlantic	90
Mech'ics' Bk'g Asso.	80	Importers & Trad'rs	101½
Ocean	80	Park	106½
American Exchange	94½	Manuf's and Merc'ts'	86½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95½	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℔c.	95½
N. Y. Cen. sixes, real es.	92	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔c. '75	92
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ℔c.	103
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	105½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	84
Erie seconds '79	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts	56
Erie thirds '83	100	Chi. & N. W. first ass	41
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	91½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	28
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	103½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	88
Hudson thirds, '75	87	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	104
Hudson convert., '67	79	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	89
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	102½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	82
Harlem seconds, '68	94½	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	58
Harlem thirds, '68	[illegible]	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds	64
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ℔c. '82	104	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	84¾
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔c. firsts	104	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101½
M. So. 7 ℔c. firsts	97½	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	101½
M. So. 7 ℔c. seconds	79	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	86
N. Ind. firsts	97½	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
N. Ind. Goshen Line	80	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	103

The individual deposits and country Bank balances in the Associated Banks of this City now amount to $120,000,000. The increase since our report on Monday morning is about four millions, and the prospect is that the gain will continue for some weeks longer, if not to the 1st of July. The increase comes chiefly from the heavy disbursements of the Government, which concentrate in the shape of warrants on the Treasury in this City in New-York from all parts of the country. As exchange at the West is slightly in favor of the East, but few of these disbursements for that quarter return in the shape of United States Notes. The money is left here on deposit, and drawn for as in the ordinary operations of domestic exchange. The same remark applies, in some measure, to the Government disbursements for account of Pennsylvania and New-England, the chief financial reliance of the Treasury being upon the New-York office.

The price of Money, on demand loan, has fallen to 3@4 ℔ cent. on very select collateral, and 4@5 ℔ cent. on miscellaneous security to the established Stock firms. It has also fallen below 5 ℔ cent. on prime short Merchant bills, owing to the light offering of this description of paper. We hear of transactions in 4@5 months Grocers' paper at 4½@5 ℔ cent. per annum. The price of Gold has not varied from yesterday's quotation, and Exchange rules steady at 113⅞@114 ℔ cent.

The Bankers and Bill Brokers in the foreign business, and most of the heavy merchants of the City, have changed their place of daily meeting to the News Rooms of Mr. GILPIN, corner of Exchange-place and William-street. A commodious separate room is assigned for their use, and the old hour, 3½ o'clock, is made high 'Change.

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $2,688,600 21, including $203,000 for customs; Payments, $2,100,186 67; Balance, $17,663,106 77.

The following are Messrs. THOMPSON BROS'. quotations for currency and specie:

Bank Notes.		Bank Notes.	
New-England	1-8@—	Virginia, Wheeling	4@—
New-York State	½@—	Ohio and St. B. Indiana	½@—
East New-Jersey	½@—	Kentucky	½@—
West New-Jersey	½@—	Illinois & Wisconsin	3@60
Pennsylvania	½@—	Missouri	3@40
Philadelphia	½@—	Michigan	1@—
Baltimore	½@—	Canada	1 prem.

SILVER.

	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	$1 06	Species	$1 06
Spanish Dollars	1 08	Old Am. Half Dols.	1 05
Five-franc Pieces	98	Old Am. Quar. Dollars	1 02
French Crowns	1 10	Spanish Silver ℔ oz.	1 22
Prussian Thalers	70	New Am. Silver	1 00½@1 01½
English Silver	4 85		

GOLD.

	Buying.		Buying.
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 93	Spanish Doubloons	$16 50
Old Sovereigns	4 93	Patriot Doubloons	15 80
Twenty Francs	3 85	Gold, Am. Old	1 07
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 85	Gold, Am. New	1 03@1 03½
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 00		

The following article on the National Finances, additional to the series on the subject heretofore published from the same able and practical pen, appears in the *European Circular* of this date, of Messrs. SAMUEL HALLETT & CO.:

"The progress of events has now fully confirmed the views we have so long enforced, of the strength of the loyal States and of Government, and has completely solved the financial difficulties of the latter. The market value of its securities is not only far above their par value, but is considerably higher than the premium paid for gold. All the money the Government wants is proffered to it at from 4 to 5 ℔ cent.; and so abundant is capital, that it will undoubtedly soon be able to make long loans at 4½ ℔ cent. In exchange for its demand notes, gold may, and probably will continue to advance, but not in the same ratio as its interest-paying securities, which it will find no difficulty in exchanging for the former, with a larger premium in its favor.

The result will be accepted as extraordinary, and is a most gratifying testimony to the financial strength of the country; but still more so as expressing the progress of our people in political experience, and in the measure of confidence resulting therefrom. At the close of the last Administration, Government was glad to pay twelve ℔ cent for money, which was advanced rather from a patriotic motive, or sense of duty, which capitalists owed to themselves quite as much as to Government, to preserve unshaken, as far as possible, confidence in the National faith, than as an investment. As late as July last, with the most strenuous efforts of the Government officers in this City, the money necessary to meet its maturing obligations, then only small in amount, was raised only just in season to save a protest. Its six ℔ cents had fallen from [illegible] to 83. The right of one or more of the States to break up the Government was asserted, and it was not long before eleven of them combined for this purpose. The success of the attempt, it was felt, would be fatal to all government, and leave no prospect for the future but anarchy, which is more to be dreaded than the worst form of despotism. Our people were called upon to fight, not only as a defence against threatened invasion, but to save themselves from material as well as political annihilation. With preparation for the contest came courage and confidence. The means of Government increased just in the degree that it showed itself earnest and resolute. All that was wanting was a purpose. From the darkest day, that of the defeat at Bull Run, which at a flash disclosed the magnitude of the contest in which we were engaged, public confidence has been daily growing stronger and stronger. The ability of Government to borrow has steadily increased, till it is now easier for it to borrow $50,000,000 in gold than it was two years ago to borrow $10,000,000. All feel that experience has cleared away the doubt and uncertainty in which the powers and functions of Government were involved. We had nominally a Government, but one without powers, even to defend its own property. The most threatening attitude might be assumed by insurgents, but the Executive could not raise its finger either by way of punishment or restraint. A spell rested upon it. It had so long pampered the elements of insubordination, that the most perfect immunity had been secured to the individual. No wonder it had come to be an object of distrust by other nations as well as ourselves. For a long time we stood stupidly gazing at the meteor of secession, when the attack upon Fort Sumter, like a thunderbolt, brought the nation to consciousness, dissolved the spell, and from that moment it entered upon the path that has conducted it to the result we now witness—suppression of the rebellion, financial ease and complete restoration of the National credit; and above all a nationality, and a government, with functions and powers commensurate with its duties and objects. The future is no longer involved in doubt. We have the strongest of all governments, because it is most nearly allied to the sympathies, habits and understanding of the people.

As the material welfare of the country depended upon its political unity, we could in no way promote the former so efficiently as by sustaining the latter. The one is the measure of the other. As the people in the loyal States were never before half so thoroughly united, they were never before so strong. They never enjoyed a greater degree of material comfort. Food and clothing were never more abundant, or more easily obtained by all classes. This fact, coupled with money abundant at the lowest rates of interest that ever prevailed, is the most conclusive proof that can be adduced of a sound and healthy financial condition. The end of all Governments, in their economic aspects or objects, is an abundance to eat and to wear. No prosperity is specious or superficial when such abundance exists. We may, we think, safely *challenge history for a similar example of a people*, who, in the midst of a gigantic civil war, grew rich and strong; who restored their national credit as hostilities progressed, and who conducted them to a successful termination, without abating a jot from the comforts and luxuries ordinarily enjoyed.

We have already discussed the sources or elements of our strength. These are to be found in the natural wealth in our soil; in the maintenance, undisturbed, of our industries; in our unrivaled means of internal commerce, and in the universal prevalence of labor. We have no rank consecrated from wealth, calling or rank, to indolence. The income arising from lands, or from permanent investments, do not go to parties entirely disconnected, except by ownership, from the soil. The consequence is, that although we spend freely, and often lavishly, the practice of rigid economy for a year or two, and to which we can bring ourselves as no other people can, compensates for great losses, and soon makes us rich, even with a great reduction from our ordinary revenues.

The abundant supply of capital, and the present low rates for money, can be explained in an equally simple and satisfactory manner. The North, fortunately, before the rebellion had broke out, had put in operation all the machinery necessary for the development of its resources and the utilization of its strength. There was not a producer within the vast extent of the wide domain loyal to Government that did not, either by railroad or canal, possess a cheap and convenient outlet to market. The construction of new works, with the annual expenditures upon those opened, had, within the last ten years, absorbed more than $100,000,000 annually. For many years the investment was comparatively unproductive. The greater portion of it is now yielding a fair income to the owners, while the increased value it has given to the property of the country, from the commercial facilities afforded, exceed many times the whole expenditure. The annual drain for public works has almost entirely ceased. There are, in fact, no new enterprises presented to public attention. Money is becoming cheap, because there is no demand in channels where it was once most actively employed. But the amount expended on railroads, while these were in progress, was not by any means equal to that required to transfer 400,000 people annually from the Eastern States to the Western, to place them in a position of comfort,—to make the improvements required in their new condition, and to construct the cities that have risen as if by magic from their plains. The people of the Eastern States have, within the last ten years, sent more money into the State of Illinois for the purchase of lands, for the erection of buildings, and for improvements of one kind or another, than for its railroads. It has cost a larger sum to build the city of Chicago, which has added 120,000 to its population within the past ten years, than that invested in the system of public works of the whole State. Such expenditures are now measurably discontinued, abating, in an equal degree, the customary employment of capital.

A reason why there has been so little private and personal distress growing out of the rebellion, is owing to a fortunate subdivision of the various industries of the country. None is so disproportionate or overshadowing as not to be readily absorbed by the others in case disaster overtakes it. Massachusetts is the great seat of cotton manufactures in the country, yet every mill in the State might be closed without throwing, perhaps, a single person now employed in them, upon public charity. As fast as the hands are discharged they find employment and support in other branches of industry. To all, agriculture is a never failing resource. We hope to see this harmony of interests always preserved. Were England equally fortunate, she would escape the terrible problem now presented in the condition of millions, who, when employment in the cotton mills fails, must starve, or be relieved at public expense.

We have extended these remarks to some length, but we believe them to be a commentary upon the triumphant solution of all the financial difficulties by which Government has been surrounded. This has worked its way to a position of complete independence in the face of the most appalling difficulties, which foreigners confidently pronounced to be insurmountable. The result has no precedent in history. We have ourselves labored earnestly to produce it; and having seen the complete fulfillment not only of our wishes but our predictions, we shall be at liberty, in the future, to turn our attention to other themes, which have been neglected in the more pressing one of the public welfare."

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. May 5.	LOANS. May 12.	SPECIE. May 5.	SPECIE. May 12.
Philadelphia	$3,412,000	$3,765,000	$1,040,000	1,009,000
North America	3,840,289	3,421,996	694,885	571,260
Farmers & Mech	4,884,812	4,986,962	1,110,364	1,080,812
Commercial	1,750,000	1,730,000	262,000	251,000
Mechanics	1,949,000	2,036,000	223,878	220,000
N. Liberties	1,840,000	1,663,000	297,000	285,000
Southwark	887,547	881,742	233,240	218,076
Kensington	709,162	699,036	139,607	137,424
Penn Township	857,915	877,154	175,820	175,297
Western	1,637,156	1,619,338	411,914	400,714
Man. & Mech	1,335,010	1,347,130	150,365	149,815
Commerce	657,100	624,100	109,354	108,385
Girard	3,282,704	3,182,874	325,302	315,264
Tradesmen's	678,670	686,428	189,749	175,542
Consolidation	710,948	711,466	107,734	109,377
City	836,021	851,330	126,307	125,042
Commonwealth	552,727	581,150	77,136	75,643
Corn Exchange	683,000	681,000	100,000	98,000
Union	588,000	597,000	71,000	71,000
Total	37,334,492	39,066,347	6,049,635	5,728,029

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. May 5.	DEPOSITS. May 12.	CIRCULATION. May 5.	CIRCULATION. May 12.
Philadelphia	$2,282,000	$2,497,000	$236,000	$232,000
North America	2,382,163	2,470,409	649,174	589,046
Farmers & Mech	3,084,255	3,428,720	226,545	226,000
Commercial	1,372,000	1,337,000	162,000	172,000
Mechanics	1,194,300	1,271,265	150,365	153,252
N. Liberties	1,449,000	1,408,000	72,000	70,000
Southwark	856,544	900,012	86,640	86,520
Kensington	772,032	802,228	223,954	221,070
Penn Township	683,470	759,727	139,298	129,675
Western	2,412,430	2,464,487	82,685	48,200
Man. & Mech	832,718	848,210	219,420	220,155
Commerce	579,000	616,710	84,500	80,500
Girard	1,364,616	1,425,000	219,495	220,504
Tradesmen's	603,062	655,110	103,934	108,260
Consolidation	488,055	490,473	233,250	232,000
City	542,100	505,103	167,027	160,962
Commonwealth	362,384	380,678	161,000	160,185
Corn Exchange	451,000	505,000	147,000	149,000
Union	397,000	380,000	152,000	157,000
Total	21,316,614	23,002,388	3,759,553	3,867,209

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	May 12.	May 5.	
Capital Stock	$11,866,220	$11,861,185	Inc. $125
Loans	39,066,347	38,334,482	Inc. 641,615
Specie	5,728,029	6,049,635	Dec. 321,607
Due from other Banks	4,981,291	3,823,659	Inc. 1,157,632
Due to other Banks	5,118,541	4,551,687	Inc. 566,703
Deposits	23,002,388	21,316,614	Inc. 1,685,919
Circulation	3,867,209	3,759,553	Inc. 107,656

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 14, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 31 bbls. Ashes, 7,188 bbls. Flour, 265 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 151,585 bushels Wheat, 41,145 bushels Corn, 7,650 bushels Oats, 527 bushels Malt, 9,828 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,206 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in request, at $6 62½ ℔ 100 ℔s. Pearls remain as last noticed. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 167 bbls., including 129 bbls. Pots, and 38 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign has been more active within a few days. Mr. OLNEY reports sales of 690 tons New Pelton at $6 50; 230 do. Ince Hall, $7; 250 do. Scotch Steam, $6 50; 300 do. $6 12; 300 do. Pensley Cross Gas Cannel, $8 50; 60 do. Scotch Gas Parrott, $5 50; 650 do. North Pelton, $6, all cash; 400 tons Scotch Splint, 300 do. Newcastle Gas, and 202 do. Hull Steam, on terms not made public. Anthracite is held firmly, but is in moderate demand.

COFFEE—Rio has been brisker and firmer, to-day. Sales, 3,200 bags at 20c.@21c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to small lots, (in all, about 600 bales,) including Middlings at 27½c.@28c. ℔ ℔.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue in lively request, and Canton, No. 1, are now quoted up to $1 62½@$1 65 ℔ box.

FISH—Transactions in all kinds have been less extensive, since our last, but prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Receipts have been light since our last, and the demand for shipment and home use having been good, prices of State and Western Flour have favored sellers slightly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,750 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 50@$4 60, inferior to choice extra State, at $4 65@$5, chiefly at $4 70@$4 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 45@$4 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 65@$5 00; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 15 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50@$4 60
Extra State	4 65@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 45@ 4 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 60@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 00@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	5 10@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 05@ 7 00

Southern Flour is less active, but is steady. Sales 1,600 bbls., at $4 95@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour attracts more attention at firmer prices, including extra at $4 70@$6 25 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,800 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey, and $3 15 for choice Western and Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Heavier receipts and sales of Wheat have been reported, to-day, than any other day this season, and the market closes firmly. Sales have been reported of 142,000 bushels, including Canada Club, inferior to very choice, at $1 05@$1 15; White Western, at $1 30@$1 36; Amber do., very handsome, at $1 23@$1 25; Red Western (Winter) at $1 16@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, here and to arrive, $1 06@$1 13; Chicago Spring, part at $1 09; Red State, at $1 15@$1 17 ℔ bushel. Corn exhibits no remarkable change; sales 65,000 bushels at 51c.@55c. (the latter an extreme rate) for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 55c.@57c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is in less request, at 79c.@80c., chiefly at 80c., ℔ bushel; sales, 4,800 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 40c.@41c.; Western at 39½c.@41c., and State at 41c.@42c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate supply and lively demand, at 60c.@80c., chiefly at 65c.@75c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in request, and are steady, including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Are rather more sought after, but at prices which are not satisfactory to holders, and the market is inactive. Stock of all kinds, 244,000, against 475,500 same time last year.

LATHS—Eastern are in more demand, at $1 15 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole is decidedly brisker, and the market exhibits more firmness, especially for hemlock tanned. Calfskins are also in request at steady rates.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day; prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 102 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 38c.@39c.; and Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@30c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Transactions in all kinds have been light, to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, which has been sold at prices ranging from $1 42½@$1 50 ℔ gallon, the market closing very dull and quite irregularly.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand, but is somewhat unsettled in price. Sales since our last, 2,600 bbls., at $12 62½ for Mess here; $12 for do., deliverable, at the option of the buyer, in July, and $9 87½@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is quiet; sales 170 boxes at 6¾@7½c. ℔ ℔. Lard continues unaltered; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in more demand at former figures; sales, 1,000 bbls., at $14 25@$15 12½ for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 75 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is salable and firm at 6½c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day, 50 tcs. Carolina, at $7, and 100 bags East India, at $5 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is in fair request at rising prices, including Liverpool Fine, at $1 80@$1 95, and do. Ground, at 97½c.@$1 ℔ sack; Turk's Island, 25c.@26c. ℔ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude is in demand, mainly at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔.

SKINS—Are inactive, at former quotations.

SPICES—Sales 150 bags Pepper, on terms not ascertained.

SUGARS—Have been quite brisk and buoyant. Sales, since our last, 3,100 hhds., including Cuba at 7c.@8¼c., and Porto Rico at 8c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 40,000 ℔s., at 9c. ℔ ℔. The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS review thus: "Immediately subsequent to our last, a decline took place in Sterling Exchange, and the market was temporarily less active, but without change in price, as the stock and arrivals have continued moderate and are held firmly. Inferior and Grease have been in fair request at full prices, both for home use and export. At the close the demand is more lively, notwithstanding the advance in freights, and prime shipping lots meet ready sale at last week's rates. Price, this date, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 9c."

WHALEBONE—Has been in moderate request, chiefly for export, at uniform prices.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been moderately active to-day, and rates have been very firm. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 8½d.@9½d. ℔ bush.; Cotton, (100 bales,) at 3-16d. ℔ ℔; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Petroleum, 6s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 65s.@70s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For Cork—two vessels, with Grain, one at 8s. 6d. ℔ quarter, and one at 10½d. ℔ bushel. For Falmouth—a brig, with Coffee (3,000 bags) for orders, at 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. *For Havre*—Wheat, (12,000 bushels,) at about 18c. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 797 tons, from Bangor to Liverpool, Deals, 72s. 6d.; one, 850 tons, to Panama, 1,400 tons Coal, $10 75; one, 641 tons, from Boston to Madras and Calcutta, $14,000; a bark, 460 tons, from Machias, Boards, to Cienfuegos and back to a port north of Hatteras, Sugar, 40c.; a brig, 277 tons, from an Eastern port to south side Cuba and back to New-York, 41c. and $3; one, 200 tons, hence to Cienfuegos and back, Molasses, $3 50; a schr., 269 tons, to Campeachy, Sisal and back, $2,500; a British brig, 156 tons, to St. Pierre, 75c., and back from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, 40c. and Molasses, $3; a schr., 200 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, 40c. and $3; a British brig, 202 tons, to Havana, $1,200; one, 185 tons, to St. Jago and back, 40c. and $3; one, 199 tons, to Barbados, 55c.; a brig, 300 tons, to Matanzas and back, 38c. and $3 50; an Italian ship to Bristol, Eng., an American ship, 670 tons, to Liverpool, London or Bristol, a British brig, 1,600 bbls., to Martinique, and a British schr., 106 tons to Bermuda, on private terms.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 14.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; sales 13,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at 90c.; 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN steady; sales 30,000 bushels at 30c. WHISKY dull and nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS—12½c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—30,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—50,000 bbls. Flour, 138,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 14.

FLOUR dull and declining; Superfine, $5@$5 12½. WHEAT quiet; White, $1 35@$1 40; Red, $1 26@$1 27. CORN steady. LARD, 8¼c. WHISKY dull at 24c.@25c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 14.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89½; Reading Railroad, 24⅞; Morris Canal, 45; Long Island Railroad, 15; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-10 ℔ cent. premium.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 6
Bohemian	Southampton	New-York	May 7
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	May 7
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 8
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 14
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 17
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug 6

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	May 17
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF GREAT RESPECTABILITY, wishing to marry, would like to form the acquaintance of a young lady of cultivated taste and high social position, as well as prepossessing appearance; wealth not required, the advertiser being left with ample fortune. His object is to obtain a helpmate and sharer of his joys and sorrows for life. Address NATHANIEL, Box No. 190 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN?"—Circulars, with full information of good Schools, are deposited, for the free use of PARENTS and GUARDIANS, at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 596 Broadway.
FAMILIES, and SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, may procure well-qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 3 Washington-place. MRS. C. M. WHITE, MRS. A. C. ELTING, Principals.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with teachers, and parents with school circulars (gratuitously.) Wanted, a lady to teach music and sketching from nature, for Delaware; Principal for a Public School, salary $1,000; also, a gentleman (Episcopalian) to teach classics, &c. Other teachers wanted. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FRENCH INSTITUTE.—The well-known French boarding school of M. LESPINASSE has been removed to Fort Washington, on the Hudson. Circulars at No. 509 Broadway; and No. 61 Cedar-st., from M. Lespinasse's son, second floor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Redding Institute, Redding, Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated: under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. F. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF THE NEW-YORK State Normal School, who has had an extensive experience in teaching, both as Principal and Assistant, wishes to make an engagement either as Principal or Teacher of Mathematics and the English branches, in a public school or an academy. Good references will be furnished. Address W., Box No. 1,073, Post-office, Buffalo, N. Y.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A situation, by one who thoroughly understands instructing young children in the English branches; can give first lessons in music and French; understands family sewing; no objection to the country or traveling. Call, or address NURSERY GOVERNESS, No. 30 East 16th-st.

AS TEACHERS.—TWO YOUNG LADIES (EXperienced) desire situations as teachers in private families—one to instruct in the English branches, Latin and Music (vocal and instrumental); the other to instruct in the English branches, French and Latin. Address Miss C., at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway.

A LADY TEACHER OF PIANO AND ENGlish wanted, in a private family, during the Summer, to instruct four children. Address, stating terms and references, J. M. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order, and cheap—far more desirable than a cheap-made new piano. Pianos and Melodeons to let. Pianos sold on installments. T. S. BERRY, No. 603 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

TO PIANO FORTE DEALERS.—WANTED to purchase, a 7-octave Piano. The instrument must be new, warranted, and of good tone and handsome finish. Payments to be promptly made at the rate of $10 per month. Address, stating price, maker's name, &c., W. A. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PIANO-FORTE WANTED.—ANY PERSON having a first-class 7-octave piano, of good tone and finish, and of known manufacture, to dispose of at a low price, may find a purchaser by addressing PIANO-FORTE, Box No. 3,429 Post-office.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $60, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, (14TH,) BETWEEN Stewart's store and the Metropolitan Hotel, while walking, or in a South Ferry omnibus, a STONE CAMEO BREAST-PIN, set with pearls, and marked with owner's name. A reward will be given to whoever will return the same to the proprietor of the Metropolitan.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE AFTERNOON of the 13th inst., from No. 111 West 42d-st., a BLACK AND TAN DOG. Answers to the name of "Fanny." Has a slight defect in the left eye; ears cropped. Whoever returns the same to the above address will receive the reward.

STOLEN—AT 3½ O'CLOCK, ON TUESDAY AFternoon, May 13, a SILVER NAPKIN-RING, with the name "Mary" engraved upon it. Suspicion rests upon a lady of good family, fine personal appearance, and lovely, engaging manners. If returned within a week no further allusion will be made to the matter.

LOST.—STONE, STARR & CO.'S NOTE FOR $543 [illegible]/100, dated Jan. 10, payable July 13 next. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with HENRY A. HEISER & SON, No. 44 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING Glasses, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., below auction prices, warranted, and delivered free. Please call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery; you will save money and be served honorably and promptly. Rosewood parlor suites. Note the number.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained, solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 600 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of F. E. DIAMOND, 630 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 15, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 3 Pine-st., about 1,200 volumes of books, being part of a gentleman's private library, consisting, in part, of works of the following authors, viz.: Johnson, Cooper, Drake, Dunlap, Scott, Lee, Irving, Aguilar, Lawrence, Trumbull, Gajani, Carlisle, Spencer, Proctor, Darwin, Fuller, James, Bulwer, Sedgwick, Ritchie, Mowatt, Osgood, Marryat, Longfellow, Saxe, Hamilton, Lady Morgan, Lady Wortley, Mrs. Ville, Mrs. Gilman, and others. Also, a number of unbound magazines, pamphlets, &c. Catalogues on Tuesday.

TATTERSALLS.
39TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
On THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold an *Ethan Allen* trotting mare and colt.
Also, imported stud horse, thoroughbred, six years old, dark bay, very handsome, with fine shoulders, loins, quarters and legs. There is no higher or purer lineaged horse in the English stud-book. From his blood, figure and up-knee action, he is a magnificent horse to breed saddle, road or equipage, as well as racing stock from. Some association or breeding district should purchase this fine stallion. Apply at Nos. 115 and 117 West 39th-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, &c.
BY C. W. DAVENPORT.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 185 and 187 Broadway, a large stock of elegant parlor, chamber, dining-room, library, entry and other furniture, pianoforte, &c.

PUBLIC SALE OF ORIZABA IRON-WORKS, SOPHIE FURNACE, &c.—By virtue of authority, vested in me as Receiver, and in pursuance of a decree of the District Court of Allegheny County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in No. 9 of November Term, 1862, I will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Fourth-street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 26 DAY OF JUNE, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such time and place to which said sale may be then and there adjourned, all the following described property, to wit:
The lands and tenements composing and appurtenant to Orizaba Works and Sophia Furnace, situate in Pollock township, adjoining and adjacent to the borough of New-Castle, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:
A piece of land bounded, north by Neshannock Creek, east by the Pennsylvania Canal, south by other land of said trust, and west by Neshannock Creek, containing one acre, more or less, on which are erected a blast furnace, known by the name of Sophia, 35 feet square and 45 feet high, casting-house, tuyer house, cinder-house, stack-house, boiler-house, engine-house, engine and blast, with three boilers in the boiler-house, and five extra boilers set and complete, and large brick stack.
A piece of land, beginning at northeast corner of Rolling Mill lot, on Neshannock Creek, running thence north 47¾° west 182 feet, north 41½° east 151 feet, thence along said mill lot 249½ feet to the place of beginning; on which is a brick office and a blacksmith shop.
A piece of land of one acre and 86 perches, more or less, beginning at a post near Lock No. 2, on Pennsylvania Canal, running south 34¼° west 300 feet to a post on said canal; thence south 28¾° east 345½ feet to a post on *Neshannock Creek*; thence south 44¾° west 300 feet by said creek to a post; thence south 20½° east 249½ feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a Rolling Mill, the main building 180 by 212 feet, with sheds attached, in which are 16 boiling furnaces, 5 heating furnaces, boilers and engine sufficient to drive all the machinery in said mill, bar rolls, small rolls, nail plate and muck rolls, squeezers, shears, &c., 35 nail machines and one wrought spike machine, and a brick warehouse, 60 feet by 20 feet.
A piece of land beginning on the canal at southwest corner of mill lot, and running south 28½° west 135 feet along said canal; thence south 60½° east 82 feet by land of J. & J. C. White; thence south 2° east 181 feet by street; thence west 24 feet to a post; thence south 2° east 150 feet by an alley; thence 18 feet by J. & J. C. White, to mill lot; thence along said lot to the place of beginning; containing one-half acre, more or less, on which is a nail and stave factory, 48 by 112 feet, engine and boiler house, with engine sufficient to drive machinery for 24 nail machines, one spike machine, one stave machine, circular saws, &c., therein contained; one clay house, 28 by 34 feet, with machinery for grinding and tempering clay to make fire brick.
A lot of ground, No. 8, in White's addition to New Castle, bounded on the north and east by streets, south by lot No. 7, and west by Jefferson-street; 54 feet front by 150 feet; on which is a brick cooper shop, 25 by 60 feet, and carpenter shop 12 feet square.
A piece of land in the borough of New-Castle, beginning at the northwest corner of School-house, on east side of Jefferson-street, near the bridge over Neshannock Creek; thence north 88° east 198 feet to said creek; thence north 87½° west 43 feet; thence south 63¾° west 241 feet to Jefferson-street; thence south 1° east 128 feet, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less.
A lot of ground bounded, north by other lands of said trust, east by A. L. and G. W. Crawford, south by White street, and west by Jefferson-street; on which is erected a brick dwelling-house.
The above described property will be sold together, as a whole. Also, in separate parcels, as described:
The undivided half of 400 acres of land, more or less, in Neshannock township, bounded north by Crawford, east by Pearson, Pyle and others, south by Thomas Falls, and west by Maitland and Crawford, abounding with coal, about 250 acres cleared, coal banks opened, a number of frame houses, barns, sheds, stables, coke ovens, &c., erected thereon.
A piece of land in Neshannock township, bounded by lands of William Alexander, James Boyle and John McKee, containing 30 acres and 130 perches, on which is erected a plank house, a log house, a frame stable; about 20 acres cleared; also, a good spring of water.
Three contiguous lots of ground, in Pollock township, bounded on the north by Cunningham and others, south by White, east by Vogan and others, and west by ——, on which are erected dwelling-houses, stables, &c.
A piece of land in Neshannock township, lying south of Eastbrook road, containing 3¼ acres, more or less, being part of the Ihmpson tract, purchased by P. McCormick from Diana Ihmpson, situate about 1½ miles from New-Castle, on the Eastbrook road.
A lot of ground, 60 feet front by 180 in depth, in the borough of New-Castle, bounded north by street, east by alley, south by Jacob Lint, and west by Jefferson-street, on which is erected a frame stable.
A lot of ground in Pollock township, in White's addition to New-Castle, beginning on Mill-street, at corner of lot No. 3; thence south 2° east by said street 50 feet; thence south 88° west by lot No. 3, 150 feet; thence north 2° west by alley 50 feet, to southwest corner of lot No. 1; thence north 88° east by lot No. 2, 150 feet, to the place of beginning.
A frame house and lot in Pollock Township, bounded north by Neshannock Creek, east by Jefferson-street, west by ——, east by ——.
A lot of ground in said township, bounded north by Wallace, east by an alley, south by Dickson, and west by Croton Road, being 50 feet in front by 150 feet in depth.
Also, a tract of land of about 423 acres, in Sugar Creek Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill Tract, being the same described in deed from Pollard McCormick, dated Aug. 23, 1855.
Also a lot of ground in the City of Detroit, and State of Michigan, described as the east half and a strip off the west half of five feet in width, running the entire length thereof, of lot number three (3) of block No. 47 of the Cass Farm.
A more full and accurate description of the property to be sold will be furnished from the deeds, at the time of sale.
TERMS—One-fourth of the purchase in hand, upon execution of the deed or deeds, and the residue in three consecutive equal annual installments thereafter, with interest from the date of the acknowledgment of the deed before the Court. Said deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the property. Twenty-five per cent. of the hand money when the property is struck down.
WM. G. POWER, Receiver.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
RARE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 16, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a very rare collection of oil-paintings, embracing the private gallery of a gentleman *who devoted much time and great care in their purchase* in Europe and elsewhere, containing works of the very highest merit. Among them are Robbe, of Brussels, his chef d'oeuvre; Hasenclever, his last great work; Van Spaendonck, Baumgartner, Shayer, Selg's De Braklaer, Montalant, Verboeckhoven, Mme. Rolfe, a splendid set of four pictures by J. F. Tait; a grand landscape, by Kock Koek; Shelfout, Akkerdyke, Notterman, Passmore, Leikerk, Strobel, Beddington, J. F. Peale, Collins, Jereme, Eastman Johnson, William Hart, Inness, Ehrlinger, Delleaard, Geo. L. Brown, Kensett, Van Beest, Cortel, Rondell, Knapp, Inness, W. M. Brown, and others of great merit. They are now on exhibition as above, until the day of sale; undoubtedly the finest sale made in many years, several of them costing $1,000 each.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
CANTERBURY HALL.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 15, at No. 663 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, at 10½ o'clock, at Canterbury Hall, all the splendid French plate mirrors, silver-plated frames, costing about $6,000. Also, a large extra mirror frame, three settees of carved black walnut, covered in reps, chairs, tables with marble tops, gas fixtures, all the valuable scenery, painted liquor tanks, two iron safes, made by Wilder & Libby, stoves and pipes, signs and lamps. Also, in front of the Hall, with which the sale will commence a very valuable advertising carriage, made to order, and many other articles attached to the Hall, including cocoa-matting; also four years' lease of the premises. Particulars at the sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of modern oil-paintings, comprising the works of Van Severdonck, Schein, De Brakeleer, Tanneur, Boeschaert, Berghuis, Redig, Blaeschard, Canteneau, Mignard, Boucher, Lens, Sels, Detreux, Smets, Diddaert, Kuck, Bala, Hens, J. O. B. Inman, W. M. Brown, F. Mansoni, Taggart, Beuford, Brewerton, La Croix and others. Also, a number of fine foreign paintings, from a private collection. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE PACKAGE SALE of BOOTS AND SHOES.
At auction, by ALEXIS BRAGG, No. 58 Vesey-st., THURSDAY, May 15, at 10½ A. M.
Comprising 800 cases, assorted styles, fresh from the manufacturers.
ALEXIS BRAGG, Auction and Commission Merchant, No. 58 Vesey-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, May 15, at Tattersall's stables, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st., immediately after the sale of cattle, ponies, etc., owned by Mr. Richardson,
A thoroughbred stallion, three years old, by imported *Mango*, dam by imported *Trustee*, warranted sound, is perfect in form, and will be sold, without any reserve, to the highest bidder. Can be seen as above on the day of sale.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, all the superb and costly furniture contained in the four-story brown-stone house No. 108 West 22d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Furniture made by Hutchings, to order. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st. House for sale or to let.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, adapted to the Spring trade.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MAY 16,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.
Rosewood parlor suite, in dark green satin-damask covered,—pieces, with covers; rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor furniture, in crimson plush and haircloth; rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, with marble tops; walnut and oak library cases; solid oak chamber suite, oak buffet and extension tables, hat-stands, China dinner and tea set, excellent hair mattresses, gas fixtures, &c.
At 1 o'clock P. M.
1 rosewood piano, by Bacon & Raven.
1 rosewood piano, by H. & Grovesteen.
1 rosewood cottage piano, by Pleyel & Co. (cost $600.)
1 Lester's patent sewing-machine.
2 one-horse rockaways, four seats, in good order.
1 new gent's saddle.
The furniture, which is of the best manufacture and in excellent order, may be examined on Thursday afternoon and evening.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
By LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, No. 29 Murray and No. 30 Warren sts.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, SILKS, WOOLENS, &c.
Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, Linens, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, &c.
Together with a general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
Also, 60 pieces SUPERIOR BLACK GRO DE RHINE SILKS, from 22 to 32 inches.
Just landed.
Particular attention is invited.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.
OVER $6,000 WORTH
Of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, contained in house No. 152 West Sixteenth-st., near 7th-av., to be sold THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Handsome Brussels and ingrain carpets, sofas, side tables, stands, piano-forte, with a large variety of elegant parlor furniture, vases, bronzes, clocks, paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, chairs of all kinds, elegant beds and bedding, silver ware, cutlery, china, glassware, &c., all to be sold without reserve.

M. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
Over $12,000 worth of household furniture to be peremptorily sold at public auction,
On THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 15, at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.
Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, paintings, china, glass, silverware, table-cutlery, Brussels, Wilton and ingrain carpets, bedding of every description, curtains, clocks, sofa-beds, mirrors, oil-cloths, basement and kitchen furniture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
By A. JOURNEAY,
At Salesroom No. 373 Broadway,
THURSDAY, May 15,
At 11 A. M.,
Of Velvet, Tapestry, Ingrain and Venitian Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, No. 185 Broadway.
OIL-PAINTINGS.—A COLLECTION OF FINE original paintings, the property of Wm. Beebe, Esq., comprising choice specimens of the English and French schools; among them may be named those of J. F. Herring, Geo. A. Williams, Le Drouyn, E. H. Wehnert, Jas. B. Meadows, and many others. Also, a few rare and costly works, by the old masters, viz.: A fine and important work, by Roger, of Brughes, with letters and other concerning it from Dr. Waagen, Sir C. L. Eastlake, and others. It is admitted by the high authorities named to be one of the finest examples of the early German school extant; also, a fine work, by Bernard, of Brussels, the best Flemish pupil of Raphael. J. M. Smith, Esq., author of the Catalogue Raisonné, and the above-named gentlemen have decided in his, and made offers; parts of it are believed to be by Raphael; also, 50 other fine paintings, to be sold at auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 16, at 8 o'clock, at No. 577 Broadway, opposite to Niblo's, where they are on exhibition until evening of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 16, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., by order of Assignee, the entire stock and fixtures of a Broadway segar and sample-room, removed to our salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of a large quantity of fine Havana segars, a great variety of genuine meerschaum and briar-root pipes, smoking and chewing tobacco, tobacco bags and pouches, &c.; two large glass show-cases, segar cases, tobacco jars; also, a very large and fine Indian figure, cost, three months ago, $75; sample-room stock consisting of fine wines and liquors, in casks and glass; genuine imported Champagne, in baskets and casks; sardines, in half and quarter boxes, &c., &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, May 15, and TO-MORROW, Friday, May 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at Salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class household furniture, carpets, mirrors, rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites, secretary and library book-cases, marble-top centre-tables, lace window curtains, extension dining-tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, lounges, wardrobes, enameled oak and walnut chamber suites, &c., &c.

E. BOYD, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEhold furniture, of a five-story residence, at Clinton-place, West 8th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely, consisting of elegant parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, glass, china and silverware, table cutlery, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at Harlem, at 10½ o'clock, at the large double house on 2d-av., between 124th and 125th sts., a general assortment of household furniture, &c.; also, lumber-wagon, carts, lots of old lumber, mahogany and pine doors, window-frames, glass-sashes, &c., &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTIST PROPERTY FOR SALE—IMPLEments, tools and furniture, including (if agreeable to both parties) rent of a portion of the premises, to be occupied by the purchaser, as the successor of JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE, Dentist, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; also, horse, harness, carriage, saddle, bridle and sundries. Inquire at the premises, or No. 18 Wall-st., in Brooklyn Insurance Company office, for J. R. WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale; also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and tokens.

$200,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR general partner, with $100,000 to $200,000 in a well-established Dry Goods Commission House. For particulars address Messrs. W. B. SCOTT & CO., Bankers, No. 111 Broadway.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—WELL LOCATED in a good neighborhood up town; will be sold to a cash customer at a great sacrifice. Apply to BIMES & AMEND, wholesale druggists, No. 133 3d-av., cor. 15th-st.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 59 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 66 East 24th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 788 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

HORSES FOR SALE.—THREE SPLENDID carriage horses; also, a fine saddle horse, suitable for ladies' use. Apply at the private stable, No. 140 Greene-st.

CLOTHING.

AT THE CALIFORNIAN AND WESTERN agency store, No. 167 7th-av., ladies and gentlemen can obtain the utmost for cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture and jewelry, as the subscriber has a great demand for them for the above-mentioned States. Call or address H. H., No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. H.

A LARGE ORDER.—$15,000 WORTH OF CAST-off clothing wanted for the Western and California market. Ladies and gentlemen, I promise to pay the highest prices in cash for each article. Call on or address B. MINTZ, No. 323 6th-av., near 10th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

CALIFORNIA AND PIKE'S PEAK TRADE.—A great demand for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c. I guarantee to pay the full value of all articles. Call on or address F. ROSENBERG, No. 212 7th-av., two doors above 22d-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenberg.

ROOFING.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 38 Courtlandt-st., up stairs.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SEA OF ICE: OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—SHAMROCK; OR, LOVE'S VICTORY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. [illegible] Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief dispatch from Gen. WOOL to the War Department announces that Suffolk is in possession of our forces—Maj. DODGE having gone down from Norfolk and occupied it. Suffolk is southwest of Norfolk, at the junction of the Norfolk and Petersburgh and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads.

Gen. MCCLELLAN's army, at last accounts, was at Cumberland, on the Pamunky River, almost directly east of Richmond—to which point he had probably proceeded to facilitate the receiving of supplies. The rebels were believed to be massing at Bottom's Bridge, but it is hardly probable they will make a stand there, should they hear of the capture of Norfolk, the destruction of the *Merrimac*, and the passage of our iron-clad vessels up the James River. When last seen, on Monday, the *Monitor* and the *Naugatuck* were above City Point, steaming toward Richmond, and expected to reach Rockett's by evening. The *Galena* was not far behind them.

The rebel force on the other side of the Rappahannock River, beyond Fredericksburgh, apparently still maintains its position, and their outposts are not more than one hundred rods distant from ours—the pickets on both sides being alternately driven in. It is stated also that the rebel force is engaged in throwing up intrenchments.

Our dispatches from Monterey, Tenn., until recently the headquarters of Gen. HALLECK, announce that the General has moved to the front, and is consequently superintending in person the immense preparations for the impending conflict at Corinth, for it appears to be now generally conceded that there is to be a great battle there. The two opposing armies are now very near each other, our forces averaging only from two and a half to three miles from the rebel intrenchments. There are daily skirmishes, in which our troops almost invariably gain some decided advantage of position. Mr. SANFORD, Military Supervisor of the telegraph, has given orders to the operator at Cairo not to allow any report of the expected battle to be sent over the wires from that point, until the War Department gives permission.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Farmington, Miss., May 11, says: "Gen. POPE's affair here on the 9th resulted in a loss on our side of 22 killed, 14 wounded, and 10 missing. PLUMMER's Brigade of STANLEY's Division and PALMER's Brigade of PAINE's Division were alone engaged on our side. GROESBECK's Brigade was not engaged, but was sent to support heavy artillery. Among the killed on our side was Lieut.-Col. MILES, of the Forty-seventh Illinois. There is no sort of doubt we could have held our ground, but POPE was forbidden to reinforce, as that would have brought on a general engagement on our left, and so had to withdraw his brigade. The enemy made no pursuit, and so we occupied the ground again next morning. It is utterly useless to attempt predicting when an attack may be made. Extra supplies are accumulating at Monterey. The roads are excellent, and nothing seems likely to prolong delay except the want of the thorough knowledge of the enemy's position and strength. The centre and right are advancing to-day. It is not impossible we may soon be engaged in the construction of parallel trenches and regular approaches, though one or two things, necessary before commencing a siege, have not been accomplished. Gen. HALLECK and his entire Staff have been on the front all day to-day directing movements in person."

The Memphis *Avalanche* of May 7 has these items from New-Orleans in addition to those which we have already received by telegraph. It says: "Four gunboats and one transport started for Baton Rouge on Saturday morning, May 3, at 9 o'clock. When they had gone up some sixteen miles from New-Orleans, a small boat was sent ashore, and a section of telegraphic wire, from post to post, was cut, so that the line could not be operated without putting in new wire. Up to the time our informant left, (11 o'clock on Saturday morning,) only seven full Federal regiments had been landed in New-Orleans. The last train of cars from Jackson went down to 'Kenner's' on Sunday, and our informant states that it was understood that no train would hereafter be permitted to go down further than 'Prairie,' some 20 miles from the city. All the prisoners in our forts and on the gunboats had been paroled, except only the commander of the *Louisiana*, who, after the forts had surrendered, cut loose that boat, set her on fire, and let her drift down the stream to a certain point, where she blew up and disappeared from mortal vision. For this act, after the surrender was made, he was sent to New-York. Vast quantities of molasses, sugar and cotton were destroyed. Only eighty bales of cotton could be found in the city, and that belonged to an Englishman, and was not destroyed. Provisions are represented as more plentiful, though flour still ranges from $25 to $30 per barrel."

The rebel leaders have virtually acknowledged the loss of the Mississippi Valley. On the 27th ult., the following brief address from BEAUREGARD was published in the Memphis papers:

To Planters South:

The casualties of war have opened the Mississippi to our enemies. The time has, therefore, come to test the earnestness of all classes, and I call on all patriotic planters owning cotton in the possible reach of our enemies to apply the torch to it without delay or hesitation.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Letters from Cumberland Gap, dated May 4, state that the reconnoissance of the 28th, which rebel dispatches have magnified into a battle, was led by Gen. CARTER and Col. DE COURCEY, of the Sixteenth Ohio, and resulted in nothing of any importance. The rebels had felled all the timber for a long distance around their position, and our troops hid in this timber and kept up a skirmishing fire on the enemy for several hours, finally withdrawing with two men wounded. A "contraband" who came into camp a day or two after, stated that the rebels had five men killed, one of whom was a Captain.

Of Gen. CURTIS' movements the St. Louis *Republican*, of May 12, says: "We hazard little in saying that he is, or will be in a day or two, in Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, with all his cavalry and artillery, and that his infantry force will very soon reach Cape Girardeau. It is necessary to "retake and possess" the Arsenal at Little Rock, for that is one of the places seized and robbed by the Secessionists, and to which Mr. LINCOLN referred when stating the objects for which the war was to be prosecuted. There is no large armed force in Arkansas to resist Gen. CURTIS' movements. He has, of course, left bodies of troops behind him, to keep the peace of the Southwest until Gen. BROWN, with his division of State troops, can reach headquarters at Springfield, and this will soon be done.

Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS has telegraphed to Brigadier-Gen. BLUNT, in command of the Department of Kansas, "to hurry up the organization and departure of the two Indian regiments."

On April 9, Hon. EDWARD STANLY resigned his position as City and County Attorney of San Francisco, to accept that of Military Governor of North Carolina, to which he has been appointed by Mr. LINCOLN. Highly complimentary letters were addressed to him by Gov. STANFORD and numerous citizens of San Francisco, on the occasion of his resignation. Mr. STANLY arrived in this City, yesterday, with his wife, on the way to the scene of his new duties.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a petition from citizens of Indiana was presented by Mr. WRIGHT, of that State, asking Congress to stop the agitation of the negro question, and attend to the business of putting down the rebellion. The resolution to suspend the payment of the troops actually employed in the Department of the West, until certain charges of fraud could be investigated, was considered, but laid over without action. Mr. POWELL's resolution, asking information of the Secretary of War relative to the arrest and imprisonment of citizens of Kentucky, was taken up, and Mr. SUMNER's amendment, calling upon the President for the information, if compatible with the public interests, was adopted. The resolution as thus amended was adopted. A bill was reported from the Special Committee on Confiscation, and was laid over. A resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate whether any foreign Power had proposed to interfere in our National affairs, was introduced by Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, but was laid over. The Indian Appropriation bill was then debated until the Senate went into Executive session. No other business was done in open session.

In the House, a joint resolution requiring the Superintendent of the census to keep records of the names of adult males, heads of families and freeholders, was passed. Two bills were reported from the Select Committee on Confiscation. They were made the special order for Tuesday next, and the debate upon them will continue throughout the rest of the week—the vote on both bills to be taken on Monday week. The Secretary of the Interior was requested to inform the House what retrenchment can be made in the expenditures. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, and Mr. CRISFIELD made a speech in opposition to the general principle of confiscation. The bill was finally passed without amendment, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Niagara* at Halifax last evening, we receive advices from Europe two days later than by the *Jura*. The most notable feature of the news is the reiteration of the rumors that France and England intend to interfere in the affairs of this country. The rumors, however, are very vague, somewhat contradictory, and probably have no foundation. The announcement is made in the London *Times* that the British Government has gradually withdrawn even its originally small stake in the military part of the enterprise in Mexico, and has now little beyond a moral participation in the matter. The *Times* adds: "We shall have to get such redress for the past and guarantees for the future as are found to be obtainable, and we want nothing more." The papers of London were filled with glowing accounts of the opening of the Great Exhibition. The number of persons present was 35,000—all season ticket holders. There is no change to note in the condition of the markets.

The steamship *Champion* arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall on the 6th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. Her treasure list foots up $484,019. The news from the United States of Colombia by this arrival is important. Gen. MOSQUERA, Provisional President, was at Piedras, in Boyacia, on the frontier of Antioquia, with a large force prepared to attack Gov. JIRALDO, whose forces were inferior to his in numbers and equipment. The rumored capture of Gen. ENAO, the mainstay of the Conservatives, by Gen. LOPEZ, is fully confirmed. It is likely that this disaster to the Reactionists will lead to their submission to MOSQUERA's rule. The guerrillas in Santander, left behind by CANAL, had been attacked and defeated by Gen. SALGAR. MOSQUERA has issued a proclamation, under date of April 5, calling a National Convention to meet in Carthagena on Aug. 6, to definitively constitute the Government.

It is estimated that the aggregate loss of insurance companies, by the fire in Troy, will be $1,385,000, a little more than one-third the amount of property destroyed.

A very large and influential meeting of citizens was held yesterday noon, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of extending aid to the sufferers by the recent terrible conflagration at Troy, N. Y. Mayor OPDYKE presided, and addresses were made by PROSPER M. WETMORE, JOSEPH HOXIE, C. H. MARSHALL, Mr. ATWOOD, and others. A very influential Committee was raised, for the purpose of collecting and forwarding subscriptions. Several thousand dollars have already been forwarded. Capt. BAILEY, of the Mississippi Flotilla, and Parson BROWNLOW were present, and most cordially welcomed. They both made speeches in response—that of Parson BROWNLOW being quite characteristic.

Gen. BURNSIDE has very quietly put an extinguisher on C. H. FOSTER, the gentleman who has so long been trying to get recognized as a Member of Congress from North Carolina. He advertised himself to address the citizens of Newbern a few evenings since, a thing which, as Gen. BURNSIDE put it, he thought would be very foolish for him to do, or the General to permit. The Military Governor appointed by the President, was to shape the policy of the Government in the State, and he could not permit anything to be done which might hereafter prove to be a source of embarrassment.

The rebel prisoners are at work, under Gen. VALEE's direction, removing the torpedoes which were so ingeniously and barbarously arranged by RAINS and his confederates before the evacuation of Yorktown.

The Nashville *Union*, of May 10, states that 3,000 bales of cotton have been shipped from Tennessee since the opening of trade on March 10. It has brought from 19 to 21 cents per pound, in gold or Treasury notes, and it is thought that during the coming season at least 15,000 bales will be disposed of. The rebel incendiaries have probably destroyed 8,000 bales.

Professor M. J. FLETCHER recently lost his life in a railroad collision at Sullivan, Ind. He graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I.; in 1862 was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana by Gov. MORTON, and upon the breaking out of the war was sent East to purchase arms. He afterwards served as aid to Gen. REYNOLDS in Western Virginia, and at the time of his death was laboring earnestly to secure the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers from Indiana in the Western Department.

Three men of the Second Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment United States regular infantry, attempted to desert from Fort Trumbull on the night of May 8. They were detected, arrested and put in close confinement.

The charges preferred against Col. JENNISON, recently put under arrest by Brig.-Gen. STURGIS, have been published. Among them are the following: that in various speeches made to his command, he said: "That he had no confidence in the present Administration," or words to that effect. That he utterly despised Gen. H. W. HALLECK, and that afterwards he denounced Gens. HALLECK, STURGIS, DENVER and MITCHELL as secessionists and traitors.

Surgeon W. R. THRALL, of the Twenty-seventh Ohio, son of Judge THRALL, of Columbus, was taken prisoner by a straggling party of the enemy, near Farmington, during a reconnoissance by Gen. POPE, while looking for his ambulance.

The thick-skulled Canadians are actually beginning to get possession of an idea or two about the progress of the National arms. The Montreal *Herald*, which has been unscrupulous in its misrepresentation of our affairs, in its Tuesday's issue ridicules the false prophets of London, and says: "For our own parts we have never seen the advantage of *allowing* ourselves to be deceived, or of deceiving others, as to the course of events. We never doubted that the North would reëstablish the rule of law throughout the Union; and we suspect that the time within which that will be accomplished is now rapidly approaching its completion."

The Grand Jury of Bourbon County, Ky., at its last session, found indictments against 34 citizens of that County for having entered the service of the Southern Confederacy, and against 12 others for invading Kentucky to make war against the State.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of Judge MITCHELL against the Comptroller was argued on appeal. This is the case in which the relator seeks to recover an "additional" allowance of salary which was raised by the Board of Supervisors, by tax, under an act of the Legislature, while the relator was in office. It is stated that EDWIN JAMES, Esq., will solicit a meeting of the Bar for Saturday next, and that he then intends to show that he was not disbarred in England, and that his diploma was never revoked.

The reaction against the Stock Market noticed in our last report continued through the early hours of the forenoon, but the decline brought in new orders to buy, and the market resumed much firmness, and recovered ¾@1¼ ₱ cent in prices. Money very easy. The deposits in Bank have gone up to $120,000,000. Gold steady at 103¼@⅜, and Exchange 113¾@114 ₱ cent.

Flour was a trifle dearer yesterday, the receipts having been light and the demand good. Wheat arrived and sold more freely than on any other day this season, the market closing firmly. Corn was in fair request at rising prices. Teas, Sugars, Rio Coffee, Fire-crackers and Tallow were actively sought after. Provisions attracted more attention; Pork was unsettled; Beef buoyant. Whisky was quiet, as were also Hemp, Hides, Metals, Molasses, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Tobacco, Candles, Fish, Skins, Spices, Foreign Liquors and Naval Stores. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Foreign Coal, Sole Leather, Lime, Salt, Wool and Whalebone. The freight market was moderately active, and rates were well supported, with 570 vessels, of all classes, in port, including two vessels (a ship and a schooner) advertised as being up for New-Orleans.

The Live Stock markets have generally been overstocked this week. Beeves number near 4,800 head, mainly of large size and good quality. Prices are ½c. less than last week, or 8c.@8½c. for good to choice, and 7c.@7½c. for ordinary to fair. Average of all kinds, 7¼c., and stock all sold under a pressure. Sheep are rather scarce, and worth 4¼c.@4¾c. ₱ ℔. They are all clipped. Live hogs are in excess of the demand, large numbers remaining unsold. Prime corn-fed hogs are worth 3¾c.@3⅞c.; light, poor stock, 3c., and still-fed, 3¼c.@3½c.

The Confiscation Bills.

The conferences between the Select Committees of Senate and House on the Confiscation bills have resulted in the submission of two measures, quite different in scope, but both exceedingly stringent. The first provides for the forfeiture of *all* property belonging to those who hold offices of honor, trust or profit in the rebel services, and to those bearing arms in that service who, within sixty days after the President has issued a warning proclamation, shall not return to their allegiance. In the absence of the recusant, the proceedings may be had *in rem*, or against the property itself, as in case of seizures under the law of customs. The second bill simply affects property in the labor of slaves, the slaves of all rebels being liberated by the act, and when suit shall be brought to reclaim them, the claimant will have to establish the fact of his undeviating loyalty.

The object of these measures is twofold. It is all important to spare, as far as possible, the effusion of loyal blood and loyal money; while due consideration must be had of the lives of the rebels themselves. Any measure less violent than the use of arms, should be preferred as a means of repressing the rebellion. To insist upon bloodshed, when a less fatal alternative is presented, is certainly not the dictate of humanity or prudence. The Border State interest advocates the use of every engine of destruction leveled at the lives of the rebels; but is horrified at any assault upon their property. It has no reluctance to burden the loyal States with thousands of millions of debt; it shudders at depriving the guilty insurgents of one acre or serf of his possessions. The real Conservative, on the other hand, would spare as far as the economy is practicable, the lives as well as the property of the rebels. It offers them a very comprehensive, if not a general amnesty. Notwithstanding they have been a year in arms, and have cost the Government the aggregate value of Southern property, it grants them immunity from punishment if, within the two months indicated by the Presidential notice, they return to their allegiance. But persistence in revolt, after that notice, closes the gates of mercy, and the penalties at once attach. In the one bill these penalties take the shape of a forfeiture of all property; in the other, property in slaves is alone forfeited. The advantage of the former measure is that it avoids the selection of a particular species of property for seizure, and the presumptions raised against the motives of those who make the selection.

Without anticipating the course of reasoning likely to be used in the discussion of these bills, we would earnestly protest against the "non-irritation" argument, which appears to be the only weapon of the men who oppose all forms of confiscation. Decline to punish treason lest we irritate traitors; lest we anger those who, in wanton revolt and outrage, have sacrificed, among the hills of Tennessee and Kentucky, hosts of loyal lives; who slaughtered thousands of our people pitilessly at Shiloh; who, in their bitter animosity, have abandoned all respect to the usages of warfare; have shot their prisoners, buried torpedoes in the way of advancing armies, led "the merciless Indian savages" to the destruction of their fellow-countrymen; who, in fact, have shown that diabolical malignity could not provoke them to indulgence in more ferocious excesses! These are the people we are not to "irritate;" as if the policy of "non-irritation" had not been tried by the Government, until forbearance lost the guise of virtue, and the entire nation arose in arms to protest against the coward temper of the Executive! Let any one who fancies the antipathy of Southern rebels can be more deeply rooted by any form that may be given to Congressional legislation, look at the sullen citizens of Norfolk and New-Orleans; count the value of the tobacco, cotton, and molasses destroyed, through pure hatred and malice, before the advancing armies of the Union, and then frankly answer whether or not he believes this hostile feeling can be a whit further intensified by the passage of the most stringent confiscation measure. It is by firmness, by just and impartial severity, by a plain exhibit of the horror with which we regard the crime of these men, that the authority of the Government is to be restored. Any exhibition of weakness will only feed their pride, promote resistance, and urge them to demand terms that can never be granted.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH.—In the present situation of affairs on the Peninsula, infinite interest attaches to the movements of the gunboats and ironclads that are pushing their way up James River toward Richmond. For whether the rebel force between the Chickahominy and the James awaits and gives battle to the army of Gen. MCCLELLAN, or makes another, and this time the last, of its masterly retreats, it will depend on the gunboats *to cut off its retreat and enable Gen. McClellan to capture the whole force.* When last heard from, the gunboats were pushing vigorously "on to Richmond," having silenced two rebel batteries by the way, and three days ago they were within little more than as many hours run of the Capital. Now there are but two or three possible points at which the rebels can retreat southward across the James—and these are between City Point, opposite Petersburgh, and at Richmond. We take it for granted that our gunboats will destroy the floating means of transport the enemy may have prepared to avail himself of in case of flight. All that will then need to be done will be to either destroy or simply command by our guns the railroad bridge (of the Richmond and Danville Railroad) at Richmond, at the same time that another gunboat makes a *détour* into the Appomattox and up to Petersburgh, (but a dozen miles from its *embouchure* into the James,) and doing the same for the bridges there. Since the suicide of the *Merrimac* has relieved our fleet from police duty, we presume a portion of it, including the *Monitor* and *Naugatuck*, has been sent up to reinforce the gunboats that went up last week, and that we now have sufficient naval force to secure, beyond a doubt, the important objects indicated. There is no reason why the whole vast rebel army on the Peninsula should not, in this way, be captured; and the country expects that it will be so. Here is a splendid opening for Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH to carry off the richest laurels of the war. We presume he means to avail himself of it.

ONE WRONG PARTIALLY RIGHTED.—The Senate Committee which went to Yorktown to ascertain whether Gen. W. F. SMITH was drunk or not at a recent engagement of our troops with the rebels, have returned. They report that he was *not* drunk,—that there was never the slightest foundation for the story, and that he is one of the most meritorious officers in the service.

We trust the first thing the Senate will do in consequence of this report, will be to confirm his nomination. For some reason or other, Gen. SMITH's name has been one of the *very* few which the Senate has seen fit to pass over. He has been in the field, toiling night and day to perfect the discipline of his command, denying himself rest, comfort, and everything which Senators as well as men in general most highly prize, for the sake of serving the country; and yet that body has seen fit to let him thus remain without confirmation, ignorant whether he had any command or not, and by no means certain that on the very eve of some important engagement his whole division might not be taken away from him and handed over to some fresh political General who had succeeded in more favorably impressing individual Senators with a sense of his merit. What the prejudice is which has thus silently but effectually operated to his detriment, we are left to conjecture. Mr. MORRILL, a representative from his own State, became its ready mouth-piece, and thus compelled an inquiry into its foundation. On the floating rumor of some utterly irresponsible person, Mr. MORRILL asserted in Congress, and sent it, on that high authority, through the whole length and breadth of the land, that Gen. SMITH was drunk on the field during an action, and fell twice from his horse. The assertion was instantly met by the indignant denial of every officer present on the spot, and was as thoroughly and effectually silenced as such a rumor ever can be.

We call upon the Senate to confirm Gen. SMITH's appointment forthwith. It is the only reparation they can make a most able, indefatigable and efficient officer for the outrageous wrong inflicted upon him in Congress. We trust it will be done without delay.

AND NOW FOR CHARLESTON.—There was a period when for months all eyes were directed to Charleston, and the intense desire and passionate cry of the whole country was that the traitor city that inaugurated rebellion should be assailed, captured and punished. But we think very little about Charleston now, and the country is quite willing patiently to await the pleasure of the Government in regard to its capture. The reason is that everybody knows we can take Charleston any moment we please. The *Monitor* and *Galena* can coolly steam into the harbor, past Sumter and up to the city, while all the shot the fort can rain on them fall from off their mailed sides like the peas of a pop-gun. It would have been a formidable and a hazardous business to have attempted to run with wooden vessels the gauntlet of the rebel batteries and the fire from Fort Sumter. But with the iron-clads *cela va sans dire:* and we presume that just as soon as they are relieved from the important mission they now have to fill in the James River, this will be the very next duty they will be sent on. When Richmond falls, "On to Charleston" will probably be the substitute for the old battle-cry. But even if the Government shall see fit to reserve the capture of Charleston for the termination of a war inaugurated in that guilty city, the country will be perfectly satisfied, knowing that the fruit is ripe, and ready at any moment for plucking.

REBELS DISCOURAGED.—Five hundred Southern troops in Virginia lately deserted in a body, and we now hear that *ninety* rebel prisoners, who were to be returned from Fortress Monroe to Richmond, refused to go, and desired to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. These indications show anything but that unanimity of Southern sentiment of which we have heard so much. We shall have more such desertions as soon as favorable opportunities offer.

JURISDICTION OF ADMIRALTY COURTS—A VEXED QUESTION SETTLED.—We surrender much of our space, this morning, to an important admiralty decision of the United States Supreme Court, settling what has been a vexed and doubtful question. Under the twelfth Admiralty rule, adopted by the Supreme Court in 1844, and several decisions of the Court both preceding and following it, it had been generally understood that the Admiralty Courts of the country had jurisdiction to enforce liens upon vessels for supplies, as well under the State lien laws, where the vessel was a domestic one, as under the maritime law, where the vessel was foreign; and under this view of the case very many suits were entertained by the District Courts to enforce these liens. But, some years ago, the Supreme Court seemed to have adopted different views of the law, and to have come to the conclusion that there was no jurisdiction in an Admiralty Court to enforce a lien upon a domestic vessel.

Following out this apparent variation of opinions, the Supreme Court in 1859 modified the 12th Rule, as will be recollected, striking out that part of it which allowed such suits to be brought in Admiralty. And thereupon the District Courts acting upon their understanding of these altered views, dismissed cases, right and left, on the ground that they had no jurisdiction of such cases.

But the Supreme Court had directed that the change of the Twelfth Rule should not take effect until a certain date, and this case, in which we publish the opinion, had been brought to enforce a lien against a domestic vessel, before the expiration of the time appointed. The claimants of the vessel, who had purchased her without notice of the lien in question, carried the case up to the Supreme Court, arguing that if such cases were not within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, as the Supreme Court was understood to have decided, they could not be brought within it by a Rule of the Court, because the Court had no authority to confer jurisdiction, but only to prescribe the mode of its exercise.

It appears now, from the opinion of Judge TANEY in the case, that the whole thing has been a mistake; that jurisdiction is not involved in the matter at all, and that the twelfth rule was modified, not because the Admiralty had no jurisdiction over domestic liens, but because if they were enforced in Admiralty, they would be apt to call for the decision of questions which should more properly be decided by the State Courts.

We congratulate the Bar on the determination of this vexed question. And if they find any difficulty in harmonizing the views of this decision with those of the past few years, it can hardly be as great as the difficulty of harmonizing those decisions with others of yet earlier date.

CONFIRMATIONS.—While confirming the great body of the President's nominations to high commands in the army, the Senate has made a few exceptions, apparently without any adequate motive. The case of Gen. W. F. SMITH has already been noticed. Another is that of Gen. MARCY, who is the Chief of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, and who has rendered most important service to the army under his command. An idea seems to be very prevalent that those Generals only merit favor who distinguish themselves by actual fighting. This would do very well if *all* Generals had an equal chance to engage in fighting. But ninety-nine hundredths of the duty of an army—officers and soldiers—is to *prepare* for fighting; and when the critical moment arrives, it is a matter of accident, depending upon the movements of the enemy, and not at all upon the will of any particular officer, whether he will have a chance for distinction or not. One of the ablest, most pains-taking and meritorious officers in our army is FITZ JOHN PORTER. Though laboring under a disease which renders exposure almost certainly fatal and severe labor next to impossible, he has labored with intense and inexhaustible enthusiasm to prepare the army for the advance it is now making upon Richmond. Night after night, in darkness, rain and mud, without food, rest or comfort of any kind, has he passed in exploring and surveying the work in progress, and in perfecting the arrangements for the grand assault. His reward would have been complete if he could have had a chance for the distinction which a soldier most covets, when the moment for the charge arrived.

The same thing is true of Gen. MARCY. His duties are in another department of the service, it is true—but they are equally indispensable to the service, and have been performed with equal devotion, self-denial and success. They ought not to be forgotten or overlooked. Still less should his case be made an exception to the general rule of the Senate, which has been to confirm all the nominations made by the President.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—We observe with satisfaction that the *Commercial Advertiser* and the *World* have made the most ample retraction of the injurious intimations, contained in those papers some weeks since, against the integrity of the head and chief subordinates of the Interior Department. Our own information did not verify those accusations. We therefore refrained from giving them a place in the columns of the TIMES. The hasty publication and the ready credence often extended to rumors of malfeasance on the part of public officers, cannot but undermine the wholesome confidence at home and the fair repute abroad, without which no Government, especially in time of war, can be conducted with the greatest measure of success. It may be questioned whether the manifest benefits derived from a watchful and jealous eye upon the servants of the people, are not too frequently confronted with the evil consequences of inconsiderate personal attacks.

The Department of the Interior is one of the most extensive and complicated branches of the Government. It includes the bureaux of Pensions and Patents, to say nothing of other laborious and important divisions. The work required of the Secretary is both judicial and administrative. It enjoins much attention to details, as well as studious examination into special subjects. One of the most distinguished incumbents of the office, who was afterward at the head of the Treasury, bore testimony to the truth of these observations. It is but just to the present Secretary of the Interior to say, that his administration of the department, and his general course as a Cabinet Minister, have augmented his reputation as a statesman of marked energy, integrity and mental force. To his special efforts in support of the prosecutions against slave-ships and slave-traders, we learn from the best authority, much of the success which has attended these cases during the last year is undoubtedly due.

FOSTER EXTINGUISHED.—Gen. BURNSIDE reveals fresh evidence of his sterling judgment and firmness in snubbing that fellow FOSTER, whose name has so suggestive a rhyme. FOSTER has been the *bête noir* of North Carolina. He figured for a while as Provisional Governor of the State, self-appointed; then as a Congressman, self-elected. His career in both functions was brought to a termination at once appropriate and prompt; but resolute to make a good thing out of his adopted State, he has since hovered about the Union camps, awaiting the chance for a fresh demonstration. At Newbern the other day he announced his purpose to deliver a stump speech to the free and independent electors of that city. Now the city is under martial law, a circumstance in itself prohibiting popular political gatherings; and, besides, FOSTER is a humbug, and it behooves the military police to put down alike all quack doctoring and doctrine. So Gen. BURNSIDE forbade the speech, and the orator was unheard. Perseverance in this judicious course will entitle the General to the gratitude of the entire people of the State. The popular horror of FOSTER is represented as something worse than the nightmare.

THE ADVANCE TO SUFFOLK.—The first impression given by the announcement that Suffolk had been captured by the Union forces, was that BURNSIDE had done too late what he should have done long ago. It is a relief to find this charge unfounded. Suffolk is in the hands of Gen. WOOL's Division; while BURNSIDE is doubtless carrying out with entire success his movement toward the interior of North Carolina. The other day the seizure of Suffolk would have been hailed as a most important event, because it severed the connection between Norfolk and Richmond. The event is still important, if it is to be followed by an active advance of Gen. WOOL's army upon Petersburgh, reaching the rear of JOHNSTON's force, and cutting off its retreat. It is twelve months since we pointed out in the TIMES the eminent advisability of reaching Richmond by a simultaneous movement up both banks of the James.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Hon. EDWARD STANLEY arrived here yesterday, from California, on his way to North Carolina. With him came the San Francisco papers announcing his resignation of an important civil position in that city and his determination to accept the post of temporary Governor of North Carolina, tendered him by the President. The news is in all respects gratifying. A native of North Carolina himself, one of a family profoundly respected throughout the State, a steady and conservative Whig, exceeding popular, personally and politically, he must be less objectionable to the population he is sent to govern than any other possible selection. The war will have done good service to the Border States should it do nothing more than substitute ANDY JOHNSON, EDWARD STANLEY and JOHN M. BOTTS, for HARRIS, ELLIS and LETCHER.

TRADE TO EASTERN VIRGINIA.—We trust the policy of relaxing the blockade of our Southern coast will be extended as speedily as possible to Norfolk. The inhabitants of that section of Virginia, and of the whole Peninsula between the James and York rivers, are actually suffering for the necessaries of life. The rebel armies quartered among them for the Winter consumed nearly all their grain and other provisions, and the subsequent passage of the Union troops completed their exhaustion. They need *trade* more than anything else. They have little money, it is true, that would be available here, but they have valuable property, and could doubtless obtain credit to an amount that would afford them very great relief. Nothing will strengthen the Union feeling more rapidly than a brisk and active trade with the North.

A COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.—The bill establishing a Department of Agriculture has passed both Houses of Congress. The President, having no constitutional objections to offer, will unquestionably sign it; and out of the overtasked Treasury will be taken, at the lowest estimate, some $80,000 a-year, to effect what might have been effected for a tithe of the sum. The only advantage, indeed, we can discover in giving this interest a department instead of that more economical machine, a bureau, consists in the presence at the Cabinet councils, debating grave questions of war and foreign policy, of a member deeply versed in esculents, at home among cereals, and profound in the mysteries of mangel-wurzel, and the best remedies for the rot. We trust the Commissioner will have a seat in the Cabinet.

IMPORTANT ACCESSIONS TO THE BAR.

"ALBERT CARDOZA, SAMUEL JONES, and HENRY A. CRAM have been appointed examiners of the applicants for admission to the Bar. These gentlemen are skillful practitioners, and the aspirants for legal fame must be up to their work, or they will be compelled to wait for a more auspicious opportunity. By the way, we observe that several promising students from 'the New-York University' have been admitted to practice on the application of Prof. WEDGWOOD. Among the number, we notice SMITH ELY, Jr., JOHN QUACKENBUSH, WILLIAM P. WALKER, representative from 'Maine,' and other precocious juveniles. The doors of the University swing wide open, and all who desire to put out their shingles must hurry up and make it all right with the 'Professor.'

We trust that WALKER will continue, as usual, to look out for the 'Maine' chance, and we also hope that 'WEDGWOOD' is not synonymous with dead-wood. Prof. WEDGWOOD seems to have a 'power of attorney' of unlimited authority."

We cut the foregoing from the *Leader*, and subtract sufficient room from the constant pressure of news and comment on the war, to say a few words about it,—not so many as its importance deserves. It seems almost idle to talk in New-York of the necessity of purity in the Judiciary. Yet every one acknowledges that necessity and bemoans the decadence which has shown itself in some quarters. The tendency to make our judgeships matters of political reward has led to

[illegible] our Judiciary. [illegible] the Bar of [illegible] there can be no dispute [illegible] the writer might have added [illegible] his list of names, those, for instance, of [illegible] and Wm. M. Tweed; and it is [illegible] singular advantage that they should all [illegible] admission to the Bar from one source [illegible] the University of which [illegible] appears to be the Ajax Telamon [illegible]

[illegible] glad to see the Bar and the Judges taking an interest in these matters. It is rather late to lock the stable-door, perhaps, but still the [illegible] by the Supreme Court, appointing a [illegible] to examine into the character of applicants is a move in the right direction. It is [illegible] undoubtedly, to "bar the door" against [illegible] of such doubtful antecedents and associations [illegible] But if we have no use for a [illegible] it is not to be wondered at, perhaps. [illegible] The difficulty has been, heretofore, that there was little or no chance of turning [illegible] out. What could we expect in that direction when an attorney's name stands undisturbed upon the roll, whose case was especially commended [illegible] to the attention of the Court [illegible] Judge from another District, in a volume [illegible] which we cited to the Court [illegible] Here and there persons are thrown over the Bar, [illegible] and it is to be hoped that a remedy will be found for the evil [illegible] There might be an improvement [illegible] of the members of the Bar for the purpose of purging it of unworthy members could [illegible] and do something toward [illegible] downward course of things which is making an honest man almost ashamed of being a lawyer, and will soon make the title of Judge as [illegible] as that of Alderman.

The Great Dog Show at Barnum's.

Since the commencement of the dog-show at Barnum's, the following premiums have been awarded: [illegible] The $1,000 premium was awarded to [illegible] for his great Siberian Bloodhound [illegible]

[illegible] 1st premium, W. M. Bates, Albany; 2d, W. E. Hills; 3d, Thos. Morley; 4th, [illegible]; 5th, W. T. Allen; 6th, A. B. Jones [illegible] other premiums were awarded.

[illegible] 1st premium, Mr. F. Butler; 2d, J. [illegible], Albany; 3d, Geo. Muldfield; 4th, E. [illegible]; 5th, Louis Koenninger; 6th, D. L. Robinson. Ten other premiums were awarded.

[illegible] 1st premium, Mr. F. Butler; 2d, [illegible] Clark; 3d, Geo. F. White; 4th, J. W. [illegible] Daniel Curtis; 5th, A. Conkad. Six [illegible] premiums were awarded.

[illegible] First premium, Donald McDonald; [illegible] D. C. Allinson; third, Boris Smith; [illegible] Halsted; 5th, Charles T. Cocks; [illegible] Ten other premiums were [illegible]

[illegible] First premium, Francis Butler; second, [illegible] third, Alfred A. Biscomb; fourth, [illegible] fifth, W. Holden; sixth, J. O. Moore; seventh, O. Spindler; eighth, J. Barnum.

[illegible] First premium, Mr. F. Butler; [illegible] W. L. Hall.

[illegible] First premium, Wm. [illegible] F. Butler; third, Wm. McLoughlin; [illegible] Mathew S. Moore; [illegible] Twenty other premiums were [illegible]

[illegible] First premium, Frank Henderson; [illegible] F. Butler; third, Wm. Henry; fourth, Louis [illegible] fifth, Richard Tyson; sixth, Patrick [illegible] Ten other premiums were awarded.

[illegible] First premium, Francis Butler; second, John S. Rosy, of Adams Express Company; [illegible] First premium, Francis Butler; second, [illegible] third, Wm Cox; fourth, Jacob E. [illegible] fifth, F. P. Hannah; sixth, Frank Bondenik; [illegible] Michael J. O'Brien; eighth, Palmer Soper.

[illegible] No competition. Discretionary premium awarded to Frederick Bosenbeck.

[illegible] First discretionary premium awarded to D. C. Allinson, of Trenton, N. J.

[illegible] "Italian day," when will be exhibited a number of King Charles spaniels, Italian greyhounds, poodles, Japanese, Chinese and Esquimaux dogs, and black and tan terriers. The exhibition is a great success, and delights all who visit it.

Amusements.

Mills and Mollenhauer's Soirée.—On Saturday evening the last classical soirée this season, of Messrs. Mills and Mollenhauer, will be given in Dodworth's Saloon. The following is the programme: [illegible] Quartette, Beethoven; Solo, violin, Mollenhauer; Variations for Piano and Violoncello, Mendelssohn; Sonata, Beethoven; Trio, Rubinstein. The previous soirées of these gentlemen have been so popular, that no doubt this one will prove equally attractive.

Gottschalk.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that Mr. Grau announces a concert to be given by the great pianist, the last of his present season, upon Tuesday evening next. On this occasion he will be assisted by the whole of Mr. Grau's Italian operatic company. We recommend it to the attention of our readers.

Republican and Union State Central Committees.

These Committees assembled in separate rooms at the Astor House yesterday, and after remaining in [illegible] o'clock in the morning, came to the following arrangement: The Union Committee strikes out that part of its programme which looks to concerted action with all loyal citizens, including Democrats [illegible] the Republican Committee to [illegible] their resolutions. A Special Committee of the Union party meet the Republican Committee for further discussion, on the 23d of July, at the Delavan House, Albany.

Municipal Election in Providence.

Providence, R. I., Wednesday, May 14.

James C. Knight was to-day reelected Mayor of this city, without opposition. The other Republican candidates on the ticket with him were also chosen.

Photographs of Parson Brownlow.—Those desirous of procuring a memento of the patriot, Parson Brownlow, can find it in the shape of an excellent and authentic photograph, several varieties of which are issued by the well-known artist, E. Anthony, No. 501 Broadway.

Commercial Signals.—We had repeated occasion, formerly, to refer in terms of approval to the "Commercial Code of Signals," published by Messrs. E. & G. W. Blunt. It is gratifying to learn that this system has been adopted by the Government, and put [illegible] in our naval and transport service.

[illegible] There were 370 vessels, of [illegible] in port yesterday, including two, [illegible] advertised as [illegible] up for New-Orleans.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

Continued Rumors of Proposed Intervention in America.

The Withdrawal of British Troops from Mexico.

SUCCESS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Halifax, Wednesday, May 14.

The steamship *Niagara*, Capt. Moodie, which left Liverpool at 10½ A. M. of the 3d, and Queenstown 4th, arrived this evening with 35 passengers for Boston and 22 for Halifax, together with $4,000 in specie for Halifax. She will sail at 9 o'clock for Boston.

May 5, at 2 P. M., passed the *Asia*, eight miles west of Roche Point.

The *Hibernian* arrived off Londonderry on the morning of the 2d.

CONTINUED RUMORS OF INTERVENTION.

Vague rumors of threatened intervention in America continue in circulation, and the dullness and decline in cotton is attributed to them.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 1st, says:

"It is positively stated, to-day, in official circles, that the French and English Ministers at Washington have received identical instructions to attempt a moral intervention, *exclusive of any idea of forcible intervention*, in the hope of putting an end to the civil war."

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, reiterates his statement relative to the contemplated intervention by France and England *for reestablishment*, in the most absolute manner, and says:

"I have reason to believe the project will very soon be made known officially to the public. It is said that certain conditions will be imposed on the South, having for its object the gradual emancipation of its slaves. I am assured that in order to generalize the measure for the abolition of Slavery, France and Spain have made a secret treaty by which this unnatural institution would disappear from Cuba in a short time."

A meeting, attended by about six thousand people, was held at Ashton-under-Lyne, to consider the crisis in the cotton districts. A motion calling on the Government to recognize the Confederate States, and adopt Mr. Cobden's proposed alteration in maritime law, was proposed.

An amendment was offered, calling on the Governments of America, England and France, to crush the rebellion, but on a division the original motion was carried by a considerable majority.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM MEXICO.

The *Times* says:

Our Government has gradually withdrawn even its originally small stake in the military part of the enterprise in Mexico, and we have now little beyond a moral participation in the matter. We shall get such redress for the past and guarantees for the future as are found to be obtainable, and we want nothing more.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 1st, some explanations were made as to the delay in the American mails landed at Queenstown. The principal difficulty was in catching steamers from Dublin for Holyhead, and the Government stated that arrangements were being made to remove the difficulty.

On the 2d, Sir G. C. Lewis said the House would soon have ample opportunity to discuss the question of defences, as it would be his duty shortly to ask leave to bring in a bill for another loan for national defences.

Mr. Layard stated that the Italian Government had not sent over Commissioners to negotiate a treaty of Commerce.

Col. Pawey, who had intended to call attention to the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts, postponed the matter for a few days.

Mr. Maguire called attention to the distress and reported deaths from starvation in Ireland. He asked what the Government proposed doing.

Sir Robert Peel admitted that the distress did exist to some extent, but the accounts were greatly exaggerated. The Government deeply regretted the distress, but could not attempt to alleviate it by indiscriminate relief.

Mr. Layard explained that the military arrangements at Shanghai were purely of a defensive character.

An influential deputation waited on the President of the Poor Law Board, relative to the distress in cotton manufacturing districts, and pointed out the inadequacy of the poor law to meet it. The President explained to what extent the poor law guardians could depart from the provisions of the law. He thought the matter should be left in the hands of the guardians, who were doing their duties very efficiently.

Graphic details are published of the opening ceremonies at the Great Exhibition, which passed off with perfect success. The number present was 33,000, all being season ticket holders.

The *Times* pronounces the ceremonial emphatically the grandest, best managed and most imposing public pageant seen in England for years. Matters were, of course, in an unfinished state in the building, but certainly at a more forward state than at the opening in 1851. Compared with 1851, the mere spectacle was as much more gorgeous as the exhibition itself better. Earl Granville, in the name of the Commissioners, presented an address to the Duke of Cambridge as a representative of the Queen, and the Duke made a suitable reply, the death of Prince Albert being feelingly dwelt upon by both. The Duke of Cambridge subsequently proclaimed, by command of the Queen, the Exhibition formally opened, amidst enthusiastic cheering. The musical arrangements were carried out according to the programme, and were very grand.

The *Morning Post*, in an editorial on the opening, moralizes on and deplores the sad spectacle presented by the American attendance at the exhibition.

The second day the admission was one guinea. The number of people was 23,500.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Russell, explaining the difficulties thrown in his way by Secretary Stanton, when he sought to visit the British man-of-war *Rinaldo*. He said the difficulties amounted virtually to prohibition, and thinks Secretary Stanton would order away the *Rinaldo* if he dared. Russell further says in conclusion:

"I may be permitted to add that I have received assurances that Gen. McClellan has expressed himself strongly in reference to Secretary Stanton's conduct to himself and to me in the matter, and that he and all his Staff have been kind enough to declare to my friends how deeply they regret my absence from their camps."

The extraordinary Yelverton case has been again opened at Dublin, the arguments on the bill of exceptions taken by Major Yelverton having commenced in the Court of Common Pleas.

Four deputations from Liverpool had an interview, on the 2d, with the members of the Government, on the question relating to the shipping interest. The objects were not stated.

FRANCE.

It is stated that further reinforcements of French troops and war material are to be sent to Mexico.

There is a question of sending Marshal Niel to Rome, charged with military and diplomatic powers. It is said he will be charged to conciliate, if possible, the protection France owes to the Holy See with the rights of the Italian nation.

A letter from Mexico in the *Moniteur* comments on the intolerable conduct of the Mexican Government, and asserts that there is a probability that the French troops will not delay marching on the City of Mexico.

The recall of Gen. Goyon from Rome is confirmed.

[illegible] was after considerable hesitation that the Emperor [illegible] the step, and the people see it produced [illegible] in the Emperor that [illegible] at the dinner given to the Queen of Holland, on the 28th, at the Tuileries, [illegible] at the ball which followed the dinner."

It is believed by the Italians in Paris that Rome will soon be occupied by the Piedmontese troops.

The *Constitutionnel* asserts that the recall of Gen. Goyon will not change the French policy at Rome.

The Bourse was firm. Rentes had advanced to 71f.

ITALY.

The King remained at Naples, and continued to be enthusiastically received. He would proceed in a few days to Palermo.

It was reported that the Prince Napoleon would visit the King at Naples.

The conspiracy at Milan was exaggerated.

The Viceroy of Egypt had arrived at Messina, *en route* for Naples.

At Genoa, a most startling robbery had been committed. Six thieves, armed with pistols and daggers, entered one of the principal banks, garroted the officials, and made off with 600,000 francs.

PRUSSIA.

A commission had been appointed to proceed to England to collect information relative to iron-plated ships. If sufficient knowledge is not obtainable there, the Commission will go to France and America.

HOLLAND.

The Bank of Amsterdam had advanced its rate of discount to 4.

POTUGAL.

The new Ministry has been frugally consolidated. The Ministry of Finance had produced a large reduction on salt fish, and a reduction is also projected on the duty on muscovado sugar.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope mails to the end of March have reached England. The news is unimportant.

There is very little improvement in trade. The drought continued in the Western Provinces.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The India, China and Australia mails have arrived at Suez.

Melbourne dates are to March 26. No details are received.

A Bombay telegram of the 12th says the cotton crop is shorter and the quality worse than last year.

The Calcutta merchants had petitioned for and the Bombay merchants against the repeal of the import duties.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Sunday, May 4.

The King of Italy in reply to an address presented at Naples on the 2d, expressed his gratitude for its reception, and said the public works will increase in activity. The public safety is not yet reestablished because Rome is the centre of conspiracies; but believe me when I say that as much as Italians wish to recover Rome, the French wish quite as much to terminate the occupation of it.

Commercial News by the Niagara.

[The weekly Cotton market was published in our editions of yesterday, per *Jura*.]

Trade Report.—The Manchester market was steady, with an easier tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report: Flour dull, and declined 6d. ℔ bbl. since Tuesday; State 24s. 6d.@26s. 6d. Wheat quiet and declined 2d. ℔ cental; Red Western 10s.@11s., red Southern 11s.@11s. 3d., white Western 11s. 9d.@12s., white Southern 12s.@12s. 6d. Corn firmer; mixed 27s. 9d.@28s., white 32s.@33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Various circulars report: Beef very dull at a decline of 2s. 6d. Pork has a downward tendency. Bacon downward, and declined 6d.@1s. Lard active at 41s.@42s. 6d. Tallow steady at 45s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes steady at 32s. 6d. for Pearls, and 33s. for Pots. Resin active; common, 12s. 6d.@14s. Spirits Turpentine irregular; quoted at 73s. Sugar downward, and declined 6d. Coffee buoyant. Rice firmer, and more active. Linseed advancing. Linseed Oil has an upward tendency, and is quoted at 39s. Cod Oil—no sales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds were firmer, with more steadiness. There is an increased demand for money, partly in anticipation of payments on the 4th, and for further installments on the Turkish loan. Good bills are at 2¼@2½.

The *Times* says it is reported that the applications for the Russian loan reached nearly four and a half millions, and in Paris, three millions, leaving only two and a half millions for the other continental cities.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull, and quotations are barely maintained. Iron dull for Bars and Rails; Scotch Pig advancing, and quoted at 52s. 6d. Sugar quiet and steady. Tea has a downward tendency. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet. Spirits Turpentine firmer at 69s. 6d. Tallow declining, quoted 45s. Linseed Cakes nominal, and declined 5s. Sperm Oil dull at £93@£95. Cod Oil, £46. Linseed Oil quiet at 36s. 9d.

London, Friday evening, May 2.

American Securities dull and nominal.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Saturday, May 3—Evening.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived off Cowes to-day.

Cotton—The sales to-day have been 5,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, at unchanged quotations.

Breadstuffs—The market generally flat. Corn steady.

Provisions—The market is very dull and inactive.

London, Saturday Evening, May 3.

Consols closed to-day at 93⅞@93⅞ for money.

American Securities.—The latest sales were Illinois Central Railroad 47@46½ discount. Erie 32@32½.

Havre Markets.—The sales of cotton for the week were 6,000 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire* 165f.; Bas 150f. The market is less firm and easier. The total stock in port is 56,000 bales.

Paris, Saturday, May 3.

The Bourse is firm; Rentes close at 71f. 10c.

Catarrh, and its successful treatment by Dr. Lighthill, of this City, is thus spoken of in a recent number of the *Evening Post*:

"Catarrh, or chronic inflammation of the nasal passages, is a disease characterized by a profuse discharge from the head or throat, accompanied by an offensive breath, headache, &c., &c. It frequently gives rise to diseases of the throat and air passages, in many cases producing pulmonary consumption. Sometimes it extends to the middle ear and produces deafness; again, it spreads through the tear-passages to the eyes, and inflames that organ, causing the tears to overflow upon the slightest irritation or exposure, producing what is called 'weeping eye.' Catarrh has hitherto defied medical treatment, and has been considered as incurable. Owing to its effects on sight and hearing, it has frequently been brought under the notice of Dr. Lighthill, of this City, who has devoted a large portion of his time and attention to the subject, and has succeeded in discovering a method of treatment under which the worst cases yield readily, and admit of a cure.

This achievement of medical science, for which great credit is due to Dr. Lighthill, will no doubt prove a means of saving much misery, and perhaps many lives."

Stuyvesant Insurance Company.—In consequence of frauds having been committed by the late Secretary, E. J. PENTZ, in relation to the stock of this Company, all persons holding certificates, as owners or otherwise, are requested to present the same at the office, corner of Bowery and Grand-st., as soon as possible, prior to SATURDAY, 17th inst., that an account may be taken of the same, for examination. Those only excepted which have been registered during the last week.

New-York, May 13, 1862.

SAMUEL WILLETS, C. L. EVERITT, SIMEON ABRAHAMS, BENJAMIN W. FLOYD, ANDRE FROMENT, } Committee.

Notice to Stockholders.—THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that, (in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 15, 1862,) they will, on the 1st day of June next, pay to the holders of the "subscribers" or cash capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and that from and after said 1st day of June, interest on said stock will cease. By order, CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

New-York, May 12, 1862.

Dr. E. B. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," late of Saratoga, is now permanently located at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., in New-York City, where he may be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 5 P. M., except Sundays.

Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—DR. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, challenges comparison with any truss known, unaffected by perspiration, always clean and never injures the spermatic vessels. Sixty days' trial given. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

How He Knew Him.—"He recognized him at a glance," said a witness, yesterday, in Court. He looked [illegible] because he had on one of WHITE'S singularly choice hats—a hat both seasonable and commendable. G. W. WHITE, Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket [illegible] No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

[illegible]

We have decided our [illegible] business [illegible] Broadway, corner of Prince, up-stairs.

MARRIED.

Brooks—Lawrence.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 13, Rowe B. Brooks to Julia A., only daughter of the late M. M. Lawrence, all of Brooklyn.

Brewster—Haines.—In Newark, N. J., Tuesday, May 13, by Rev. Dr. Stearns, Rev. James F. Brewster, of Chester, N. J., to Lizzie, daughter of Stephen B. Haines, Esq., of Newark.

Dowley—Dwight.—In Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday morning, May 14, by Rev. Mr. McKnight, Henry G. Dowley, of New-York, to Grace Dwight, of the former place.

Phillips—Randolph.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 14, by Rev. Robert Lowry, at the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Frederick F. Phillips and Maggie A., daughter of Jacob D. F. Randolph, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Briggs.—On Monday evening, May 12, James T., son of Josiah and Maria Briggs, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his father-in-law, William Varian, of Westchester, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the 2¼ o'clock train from the City.

Earl.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. James Earl, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, May 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., without further notice.

Holland.—On Wednesday morning, May 14, at his late residence, Hanover Neck, Morris County, N. J., Jesse Holland, in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Jarvis.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, May 13, Charles Augustus, eldest son of Geo. A. Jarvis, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 237 Henry-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

Jarvis.—In Baltimore, Md., on Monday, May 12, Dr. Nathan S. Jarvis, Surgeon U. S. Army.

His relatives, the friends of the family, and the officers of the army, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., near Broadway, on Thursday morning, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock.

Knapp.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 13, at the residence of his son, H. W. Knapp, No. 133 West 34th-st., Rev. Henry R. Knapp, late Pastor of the Baptist Church at Hastings upon Hudson, aged 61 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Bethesda Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 2d and Lexington avs., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ The papers at Hamilton, N. Y., New-London, Conn., and Hartford *Christian Secretary* please copy.

Lyons.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, May 14, Josephine Marvin, youngest child of Caroline S. and Stephen C. Lyons, Jr., aged 11 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, the 15th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Mason.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 13, Mrs. Cornelia L., wife of John A. Mason.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 15th inst., from her late residence, No. 161 Sands-st.

☞ Orange County, New-York, papers please copy.

McMullen.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 13, Grenas, infant child of Lewis and Alethea Augusta McMullen.

Roosen.—On Wednesday, May 14, of congestion of the lungs, Elizabeth A. Roosen, aged 1 year, 1 month and 27 days.

Steele.—In Wilton, Westchester County, on Monday, May 12, after a short and sudden illness, William S., eldest son of Robert T. and Maria H. Steele, in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral services will take place from the residence of his parents, at Wilton, at 10 o'clock A. M. this day. His friends, the members of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and the Harlem Chasseurs, are respectfully invited to join the funeral at the National Guard Armory, at 3 o'clock this day.

Youmans.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 13, after a short illness, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, Jeremiah H. Youmans, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 280 Prince-st., on Friday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Class 226—May 13, 1862.

74, 21, 8, 33, 7, 36, 37, 42, 43, 48, 15, 63.

Kentucky, Extra Class 227—May 14, 1862.

25, 46, 42, 70, 58, 63, 41, 18, 51, 7, 30, 60, 27.

Kentucky, Class 228—May 14, 1862.

30, 34, 78, 21, 47, 29, 18, 55, 7, 12, 2, 66, 13.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 172—May 13, 1862.

10, 27, 60, 43, 47, 32, 49, 8, 11, 25, 33, 31.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 225—May 14, 1862.

37, 67, 78, 76, 11, 54, 56, 28, 21, 49, 65, 47, 72.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

85 WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR Old Stand at No. 61 TO NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON. SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, IRA PEREGO & SONS.

THE ORIGINAL PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, FOR DESTROYING ROACHES, ANTS, MOTHS, MOSQUITOES, &c.

This is a vegetable production from Persia, and will be found a most effectual destroyer of the above-mentioned and other insects. It is not poisonous, and can be used with perfect safety.

Woolens and furs, when put away for the Summer, are effectually protected from moths by the use of this powder. In bottles at 25c. and $1.

Sold by LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, No. 10 Gold-st., New-York.

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FOR PRESIDENT, CHARLES H. SWORDS, with A. T. STEWART & CO. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, JOSEPH H. LECOUR, with L. & C. HEYDECKER.

All members of the Association friendly to the above nominations, will meet at O'Grady's (formerly Thorp's) Hotel, Broadway and 8th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, 1862, at 8 o'clock.

NINTH WARD "REPUBLICAN DEMOCRATIC UNION."

There will be a meeting of the citizens of the IXth Ward THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 15, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, at the Ashland House, No. 45 Grove-st., for the purpose of organizing a Ward Association, in pursuance of the address, &c., sent forth by the members of the Legislature. All parties approving are invited.

By request of the General Committee.

ELLIOT'S POCKET REVOLVER.—The most compact, safe and powerful revolver made. The American Institute has awarded this pistol the medal for the best pocket revolver. For sale by T. W. MOORE, 426 Broadway, N. Y. Price, with 100 cartridges, $10. Length four inches. Uses the common cartridges.

COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS.—THIS code having been adopted by the United States Government, and used on board all the United States ships of war, and also placed on the light-houses at Dry Tortugas, Sand Key and the Tortugas, vessels bound into the Gulf of Mexico should be provided with them, as they could, by signalizing, be informed of the state of the markets in the newly occupied ports.

E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble, in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.—English and Foreign Patent Office. Messrs. DE FONTAINEMOREAU & GILBEE, No. 4 South-st., Finsbury, London, E. C.; No. 1 Rue de Cygne, Brussels. Provisional protection, $5; patent in France, $10; Belgium, $5; exhibitors [illegible] Offices in Paris and Brussels.

[illegible] ADVERTISING AGENTS, have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to

NO. 37 PARK-ROW,

corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

ATTENTION, CASH BUYERS! BLISS & WHEELOCK, No. 306 Broadway, Offer, below market prices, MERRIMAC, WAMSUTTA, AMOSKEAG, CHICOPEE, UNION, AND OTHER POPULAR PRINTS. Also, DOMESTICS AND COTTONADES. Also, STAPLE DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, WOOLENS, WHITE GOODS AND NOTIONS. PRINTS AND DOMESTICS FOR CASH. Other Goods four months' credit. Or with a liberal discount for cash. BLISS & WHEELOCK, No. 306 Broadway.

WIGS AND TOUPEES, ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE. HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS. MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

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PARTIES ABOUT TO COMMENCE HOUSEKEEPING, AND DESIRING AN OUTFIT AT VERY LOW PRICES, Can save 25 per cent. by purchasing at our establishment. EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PRICES OF SOME OF OUR LEADING ARTICLES:

French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
French China Breakfast Sets, 41 pieces	4 38
Breakfast Coffee Cups and Saucers, per doz.	1 75
Covered Butter Dishes, each	38
Dining, Dessert and Tea Services, in all 130 pieces, for	29 00
Cut-Glass Goblets, per doz.	1 66
Cut-Glass Champagnes, per doz.	1 44
Cut-Glass Wine Glasses, per doz.	1 00
Half-Pint Tumblers, per doz.	38
Fine Ivory Dinner Knives, per doz.	4 00
Fine Ivory Dessert Knives, per doz.	3 00
Fine Plated Ice Pitchers, each	5 00
Fine Plated Table Spoons, per doz.	3 50
Fine Plated Table Forks, per doz.	3 50
Fine Plated Tea Spoons, per doz.	1 75
Fine Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, per set	16 00
Fine Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, finely chased, with initials engraved to order, per set	20 00
Fine Plated Castors, (6 cut bottles,) each	4 00

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, Corner of Broome-st.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

WAR NEWS.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OFFICERS U. S. ARMY. HUNTER'S PATENT DAY AND NIGHT ARMY POCKET COMPASSES are the only compasses which can be seen at night without a light. Every officer should have one. They are used by our best Generals. Read the following letter from Major Myer, Chief of Signal Department, U. S. A.:

Office of the Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac, Washington, Feb. 26, 1862.

Sir: I have had the compass you sent me, some time since, examined, and find that it can be read off much more easily at night than any other compass I have seen. Respectfully, your obedient servant, ALBERT MYER, Signal Officer, Major U. S. A.

H. W. Hunter, New-York.

Price $8 and $16. Will be forwarded to officers in active service on receipt of price, without any extra charge. H. W. HUNTER, Optician, &c., No. 190 William-st., New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. $100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

GLORIOUS PARSON BROWNLOW.

The new Card Portraits of PARSON BROWNLOW, for which he sat in Cincinnati expressly for E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New-York, are now ready for sale.

Twenty-five cents in stamps will bring the Parson by return mail. Also, COMMODORE FARRAGUT, CAPT. DAVIS, GEN. HANCOCK, And all the heroes of the day.

Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographic Albums in great variety, and of superior *workmanship* and *durability*.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. REMOVAL. THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE HOUSE FURNISHING STORES, Have removed to the White Marble Building, No. 759 Broadway, near Grace Church.

Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin-ware and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment. ALEXANDER DELMAR, No. 759 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in clothes, furs and furniture, garden insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. LYON, and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice. Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. Depot No. 202 Broadway.

PARSON BROWNLOW. A CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT, IN SIX ATTITUDES. Ready This Day. Price 25 cents. Sent free by mail, on receipt of price. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

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Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av. Contributions in money by GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

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Secured by letters Patent of the United States. METTAM & CO.'S Galvano-Electric Voltaic Belts and Armlets, a perfectly safe, certain, and speedy instantaneous remedy for all nervous affections, rheumatism, dropsy, neuralgia, paralysis, salt rheum, scrofulous, eruptions, &c. Call or send for a circular. Office No. 429 Broadway.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF, THE KING OF REMEDIES. AT HEGEMAN & CO.'S, Nos. 203, 399, 511, and 756 Broadway, and [illegible]-av. Corner of 17th-st., New-York.

TO ALL WHO USE HORSES.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in pint bottles, price only 50 cents, is warranted cheaper and superior than any article in the market, for the cure of colic, galls, lameness of all kinds, galls, &c. &c. This is no humbug article—try a bottle; it will speak for itself. None are genuine unless signed S. I. TOBIAS. Depot, No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

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THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OBSTETRICS. By Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, the Diseases of Women and Children, and Clinical Obstetrics, in the University of New-York; Author of Clinical Lectures on the Diseases of Women and Children. Illustrated by four Colored Lithographic Plates and numerous Wood Engravings. One superb 8vo. volume of over 700 pages. Price $4 50, by mail, free of postage. [illegible] WILLIAM WOOD, Publisher, [illegible]

[illegible] less than four months from the day of publication. The following extracts will indicate its enthusiastic reception by the Medical Press, both at home and abroad:

From the New-York American Medical Times.

No treatise on obstetric science has ever obtained such high and universal commendation [illegible] in philosophic views, in elegance of diction, in comprehensive exposition, there is no work in the English language on the same subject which, in our opinion, can compare with it. The book exhibits unusual evidence of industry and the most careful research.

From the New-York American Medical Monthly.

The greatest fault we can find with the work is that any portion of it is bad, but that some parts are so superlatively excellent that even the brilliancy of others is obscured.—Hereafter, whether as student or practitioner, the obstetrician will need no other book, no instructor, guide, or authority, than Bedford's "Principles and Practice."

From the New-York North American Journal of Homeopathy.

Dr. Bedford's book deals with accumulated facts and profound generalizations, in which none but the clearest intellect and the most profound observer can be properly at home. In fullness of detail, lucidity of arrangement, and philosophical analysis, Prof. Bedford's "Principles and Practice of Obstetrics" will long stand as a model work, and will become the favorite text-book in the schools, as well as the most valued guide of the practitioner.

From the Edinburgh Medical Journal.

The book is so good, and so far excels the generality of text-books on obstetrics, that we wish our readers to be impressed with a sense of its great value [illegible] worth. We can give Dr. Bedford's volume no higher praise than to say it is remarkable among its contemporaries for soundness in scientific views, [illegible] literary composition, and worth as a guide to practice.

From the Glasgow Medical Journal.

It was with considerable interest that we opened the imposing volume, which Dr. Bedford has given to the world. It has cost its author many an hour of thought and toil, which would, perhaps, have constituted the leisure of a busy life. Thus the work is calculated to be eminently useful there can be no doubt. We have read the book with great pleasure; as a practical guide it is a truly excellent work—perhaps unsurpassed.

From the Philadelphia Eclectic Journal.

The best book on obstetrics yet published in the English language. It contains such a rich fund of valuable medical knowledge, and is so complete in all the subjects of which it treats, that we earnestly recommend it to every physician.

From the Chicago Medical Journal.

The announcement of this truly American work by Dr. Bedford cannot fail to excite great expectations in the minds of those familiar with his former able treatise on *The Diseases of Women and Children*, to which was awarded the high and unusual tribute of a translation into the French and German languages. This new book is no failure. Its scientific standard and practical detail are evident on every page. Dr. Bedford deserves the thanks and gratitude of the profession of the country for having produced a national work of such unequivocal value.

From the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal.

Dr. Bedford's book is one of unsurpassed excellence; it is the best work on obstetrics in the English language.

STANLEY'S EASTERN CHURCH. PUBLISHED THIS DAY, By C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y. LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF THE EASTERN CHURCH, with an Introduction on the Study of Ecclesiastical History. By A. P. STANLEY, D. D., Author of "Life of Dr. Arnold," "Sinai and Palestine," &c. From the second revised London edition. Elegantly printed at the Riverside Press, on laid tinted paper, in one volume, octavo, with map of the Eastern Churches, cloth, gilt. Price, $2 50.

The great division of Ecclesiastical History which is the subject-matter of the present volume, has never been thoroughly discussed by any English historian. Dr. Stanley brings to the task a perfect knowledge of the authorities, a personal acquaintance with the East, and a power of word-painting that give a charm to his work perfectly unique and unsurpassed by any previous volume on Ecclesiastical History. The great epochs of Eastern Christianity—the Council of Nice; the Conversion and Career of Constantine; the Rise of Mahomet and his Religion; the Progress and Establishment of Christianity among the Russians and Wild Tribes of the North—are all presented with the vividness of a succession of actual pictures, that charm the reader, and introduce him to a field of study almost entirely new.

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY, Of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS, $1, $2 and $3 a set; ear-rings and pins, $1, $2 and $3 a set; band and link bracelets, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each; gentlemen's vest-chains, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each, and all other kinds of jewelry, very low, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CLOTHING.

I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The examination of the Competitors for Prizes takes place on TUESDAY, May 20, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., upon written answers to printed questions.

The examination of the entire Senior Class for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws and the admission to the Bar commences at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, May 21, and closes on FRIDAY, May 23. The subject for Wednesday is the Law of Contracts and Commercial Law; for Thursday, the Law of Real Estate; for Friday, Equity Jurisprudence, Evidence and Practice. The Examinations continue each day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The public are invited to attend.

By order of the Law Committee of the Trustees. THEODORE W. DWIGHT.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED [illegible] to do general housework. [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A MOST RE[illegible] girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and [illegible] in a private family; [illegible] best of City reference [illegible]. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would take care of children; no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small [illegible] family; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and plain seamstress. Call at her present employer's, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can be seen with the family she has lived with over three years, as they are going to Europe. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as light chambermaid and to do plain sewing; four years' reference. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., second floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent woman wants a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, in a gentleman's family; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as experienced nurse. Good City reference. No. 40 Pitt-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, for a thorough waitress and chambermaid, in City or country; is a person of genteel appearance, good manners, and has the highest references; is perfectly efficient in the dining-room, and considers a place in a good family of more importance than high wages. Apply at No. 18 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or fine washing, in a nice private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 115 West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. [illegible] East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do chamberwork and children's nurse; no objection to housework in a small family; good reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 214 West 31st-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 224 East 30th-st., two doors from the corner of 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection going to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 East 18th-st., between Irving-place and 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 2d-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has excellent City reference; can be seen until suited at Mrs. L. R. Breyer's fancy store, No. 432 4th-av., between [illegible] and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assisting in washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; can do all kinds of French fluting; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 61 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 78 East 15th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. She is very capable, and would assist with washing and ironing. She has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; would travel with a family to Europe; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable American girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 4 Horatio-st., near 8th-av., until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 36th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 263 Elizabeth-st., near Houston.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 11 Crosby-st., Room No. 17.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with the best of City references; would prefer going into the country. Apply at No. 267 Spring-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE[illegible]spectable Protestant young woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry of all kinds; understands all kinds of desserts, and can make all kinds of preserves; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, EXPERIENCED woman, wishes a situation in a private family as cook; understands French and Spanish cooking, and all kinds of baking; or would take the charge of a house. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Also, a waitress with the best City reference.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A very respectable woman, is a first class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. [illegible] Amity-st., in the [illegible], corner of Sullivan-st., for three days, or till engaged. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] as first-rate cook in a private [illegible]; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; the best City reference [illegible]. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 Henry-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 6th-av., between [illegible] and [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is also a good baker; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] East 22d-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands pastry, game, soups and jellies, and bread; laundress or dairy preferred in country; the best of reference. Apply at No. 37 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the alley in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in the City; understands her business in all its branches, and has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 127 [illegible]-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, game, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, 253 5th-av.; call at the basement door.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business, in all its branches; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 232 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 128 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN, with good reference, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands her business perfectly; you can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. [illegible] East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook in a private family; understands soups, game, pastry, jellies and ice-cream, and all kinds of desserts; the best City reference given. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook, by a woman who can do all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, pastry, bread, biscuits, cake and desserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 132 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Best City reference—[illegible] years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] Pacific-st., between Hicks and Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; can do French, English and American cooking; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference; had five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 211 West 35th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist with the washing, if required; no objection to go in the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 16th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 138 [illegible]-st., second house from [illegible]

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation; is a good cook; understands meats, soups, game, and is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has first-rate references. Can enter her place this day. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman, with the best of City references; understands her business perfectly. Call at or address No. 39 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best City references. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as first-class cook; has good City reference; has no objection to go Newport. Can be seen at No. 257 3d-av., second floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands game and pastries; is a first-rate baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; best City references; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 517 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the fancy store.

AS PLAIN COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, in a private family; has no objections to go in the country; City references given. Address ANNIE, Box No. 146 Times Office; or can be seen at No. 9 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman who perfectly understands her business; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 426 2d-av., near 27th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two sisters, one as first-class cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; both thoroughly competent for their business; very best of City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY two respectable Protestant girls, situations, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, and the other as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 203 East 12th-st. Good City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl; she is a good plain cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of baking; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 126 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant Welsh woman desires a situation as cook; would have no objections to do general housework in a small family; has good reference. Call at No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery, in the rear, top floor.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two highly respectable females, together or apart; one a professed good cook, willing to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and willing to assist with the washing; country preferred; the highest of recommendations can be given from last employers. Inquire for one day only at No. 136 Liberty-st., third floor, front room, between Greenwich and Washington sts.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by two young women, situations; one as good cook, and would help with the washing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; both have the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived many years; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 41 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK—LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, situations for herself and aunt in one family, in this City or Brooklyn; the aunt understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game and pastry; the niece as lady's and chambermaid, or housemaid; they will take $9 and $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days. Best City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable, first-class servant; is a very good cook; neat and economical, and obliging, and an excellent washer and ironer; refers to first-class families in Brooklyn; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 18 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—An active young woman desires a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young English woman wishes a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress, or do chamberwork and waiting; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at 120 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 206 West 27th-st., one door from 10th-av., in the candy-store. Has good reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman with good City reference; from the old country; is an excellent cook. Apply at No. 124 Houston-st., between Sullivan and Thompson.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, tidy, respectable young woman, in a private family; best City reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 61 Amity-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 95 West 32d-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A STEADY, faithful, industrious girl, who has long experience at service, desires a situation in City or country. Is a good cook and baker; can wash and iron in good style; will take low wages in a good home. Apply at No. 375 6th-av., 1st floor front.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as general housemaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 79 Charlton-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family; five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 East 19th-st., corner of 1st-av., top floor, front.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, to do the work of a small family or chamberwork and waiting; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 36 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, as ladies' maid; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to travel. Call at, or address, No. 244 West 46th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress, and would like to travel. Can be seen for two days between the hours of 9 and 2, at the house of the lady with whom she has lived two years, No. 36 West 19th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a respectable young woman; can do up fine washing, or would be willing to assist in chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at No. 78 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in best of families; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 1 Attorney-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as laundress, by a faithful woman, who thoroughly understands her business; can do up fine muslins and French fluting, and has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as laundress, or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing in a respectable private family; is well acquainted with French fluting; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 119½ 20th-st., one door east of 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call or address M. S., No. 1 Patchin-place, 10th st., west of 6th-av., for three days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as first-class laundress or chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] [illegible]

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A competent woman wishes a situation; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at [illegible] West 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid. Apply at her last place, No. 39 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl who is fully competent of discharging the duties of infant's nurse; has a knowledge of hair dressing; would do chamberwork if required; is willing to go into the country for the Summer months; has excellent City reference; none but families of the best respectability need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 267 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A PROTESTANT, wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant or children; is a good sewer; has no objection to travel; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible], between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse, and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 227 East 13th-st., second floor, opposite Tompkins-square.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a competent person, who has acted in that capacity for several years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 30 East 13th-st., near Broadway, in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or to do light chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country. Can be seen this week at her present employer's, No. 38 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited, at No. 27 West 12th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable English woman as baby's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 118 West 24th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE and competent English woman, a situation as nurse; is a very good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman wants a situation in a private family as nurse and chambermaid, or would do fine washing and ironing; would take care of an invalid lady, or would like to go to Europe. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 119 East 17th-st.

AS NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A first-class nurse, willing to do chamberwork and waiting, able to take charge of a baby from its birth, wants a situation in City or country; the best of reference given. Inquire at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, near Broadway, corner Bible House.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a smart, active English Protestant girl, a situation as very plain seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good City reference if required. Apply at No. 34 10th-st., third floor, between 6th and 7th avs.; to be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl wishes a situation in a small family as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go to the country; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 37 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothing; best reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 30th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and fine washer. Can give two years' reference from last place. To be seen for two days at No. 30 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Scotch Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country, or to travel with a lady. Call at No. 162 West 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress, in a private family; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit boys' and girls' clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing, where a girl, 12 years of age, can be with her to do light work or anything that is required in such a place; wages will be no object. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 37th-st., near 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a respectable young Scotch woman; can do all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to taking care of a child or travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 36 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 192 7th-av., corner of 22d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at 179 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young girl, as waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 West 32d-st., Room No. 12.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as waitress in a private family, or to do chamberwork and as seamstress; would have no objections to take care of children; can come well recommended. Address, by note or in person, M. M., No. 910 Broadway, New-York. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or would do the housework of a small family; no objection to the City or country; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

A LADY—NATIVE FROM GERMANY—who speaks fluently English—has got the best Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, wishes to engage herself for children, or to do all kinds of family sewing. Apply at the Employment Society Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, formerly Bible-house.

COMPETENT, NEAT, WELL-RECOMMENDED girls can be had for all branches of work, for the City or country, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A German chambermaid and waitress, good cooks, first-rate laundresses and a number of girls for housework, are waiting for situations.

SITUATIONS WANTED IN THE CITY and country for young girls. Can be seen at the Young Girls' Lodging House, No. 205 New-Canal-st., New-York.

A LADY LEAVING THE CITY WISHES to find a situation for a faithful, capable servant, as nurse, chambermaid or waiter. Inquire for two days at No. 37 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to help in a private family. Call for two days at No. 211 Varick-st., in the rear.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, one who perfectly understands his business; is an experienced groom, and a good and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging. Can give the best of recommendations. Address D. C., No. 79 Bleecker-st.; or Box No. 209 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best of testimonials from some of the most respectable families in the City. Apply at No. 340 Broadway, corner 18th-st., for J. H. B.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a thorough groom, and a good, careful driver; is willing to make himself useful in city or country. Good City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A MARRIED MAN WANTS a situation as coachman; can produce two years' reference from his last employer; is a competent driver and groom; is willing to be useful to his employer; no objections to either city or country. Address J. M., Box No. 210 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches and can produce the best of testimonials from some of the most respectable families in the City. Address J. M., Box No. 209 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man wants a situation as coachman; is a competent driver and groom, as his references will prove; is willing and capable of making himself useful in any respect; the country preferred. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 136 Times Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman, in the City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best City reference. Address, for two days, B. L., Box No. 184 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman or groom in City or country; understands the care of horses and harness; good reference from last place as to character and sobriety. Address J. J., Box No. 157 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, TO FIND A GOOD place for my coachman, who has been faithful in my service about nine years. He is competent, steady, and never neglects his duty. Apply to Dr. J. BOLTON, No. 18 East 16th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PERMANENT situation as coachman, by a married man; the most unexceptionable reference given as to qualification and character. Address JOHN, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY [illegible]

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—[illegible] a good careful driver; understands the care of [illegible] the best of City and country reference from his last employer [illegible] Address [illegible]

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman, and vegetable gardener; understands his business in both capacities; is a good coachman and groom; can give the very best of City and country reference. Address J. N., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable young man, thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to go in the country, or would travel with a gentleman for the Summer; the best of references from his last employer. Address W. L., Box No. 197 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man who will be disengaged in a few days, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; knows his business thoroughly; can give several years of the highest City reference from families that he has lived with. Address N., care of Mr. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av., or Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted by a single man as farmer and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cows; is a good milker; the very best of reference from his last employer. Address J. N., Box No. 214 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 209 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a steady, active single man; understands the management of hothouses and greenhouses, and laying out and making kitchen and flower gardens; can paint and glaze his own frames; good reference. Apply for C. N., at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouse, graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, laying out new grounds, &c. Address M. N., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A very respectable Protestant boy (in the City or country,) as groom; is quite capable to take charge of one or two horses and drive, and make himself generally useful. Inquire of his present employer, No. 6 East 17th-st.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A YOUNG HEALTHY couple, without incumbrance, desire situations in City or country. The man is a careful hand over horses, a good plain gardener, and willing to be generally useful. The wife is a thorough domestic, and can manage milk and butter well. Apply at No. 372 6th-av., 1st floor front.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a single man; is perfectly capable of taking care of horses and driving; would attend about the house and make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home; the best of City reference. Address for three days, J. B., Box No. 124 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—A STEADY, CAPABLE MAN wants a situation as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best of City references; has no objections to go in the country or to travel. Any commands left for P. D., at No. 58 West 19th-st., or at the Times Office, Box No. 191, for two days, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly well; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, as waiter in a private family. Can be seen until suited at his present employers, No. 2 East 17th-st.; no objection to go in the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF age, a situation in some wholesale store, bank, shipping or insurance office; he writes a very good hand, and is quick at figures; salary not so much an object as a position for advancement; testimonials from his teacher and others are ample. Address W. H. J., Box No. 208 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, an intelligent young man, 18 or 20 years old, in a brewery office, as assistant book-keeper. Address A. B. M., Box No. 166 Times Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK, willing to live in the country, with the best of City references. Apply at No. 186 West 21st-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, AS AN ASSISTANT, a reliable and steady man who understands the retail and prescription business. Address, with references and terms, G. F. REEVE, Yonkers, N. Y.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A GOOD FARM HAND a few miles from New-York; one accustomed to horses and handy in stable preferred. Inquire of GEORGE ELSEFFER, at James-slip Ferry, New-York. Wages $12 per month, and boarded.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A young girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 85 Broome-st., for Mrs. SHICK, in the evening.

A MATRON.—WANTED A MATRON FOR AN institution; the best of City reference as to character and ability required. Apply between the hours of 4 and 6 at the Home for Friendless Girls, No. 465 Broome-st., for three days.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE. Apply in Clinton-av., third door south of Gates-av., Brooklyn. Must have plenty of milk, and good City references.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED A WET NURSE. Inquire at No. 398 4th-av.

BOY WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A MANUFACTURING company; a boy that writes a good hand and can give reference as to character; salary $50 first year. Address, in own handwriting, C. S. W., President, Box No. 145 Times Office.

WANTED—FIFTY BOX MAKERS, KENT-AV., between Division-av. and Rush-st., Brooklyn, E. D., by HENRY SOLMS.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE.

The old establishment of
J. & C. BERRIAN,
At No. 601 Broadway,
Has been reopened with a complete assortment of goods in the above line, and at reduced prices.
CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, of Sheffield, Birmingham, and American manufacture, in great variety. TEA-TRAYS, in sets and singly. English planished and japanned TIN WARES, STEEL, COPPER, IRON and BRONZE WARES, COOKING UTENSILS of all kinds. REFRIGERATORS of all the most approved makers. WOOD WARE, BRUSHES, BROOMS, BASKETS, MATS, &c., &c. The Messrs. BERRIAN will be pleased to wait on their old friends and customers.
H. H. CASEY.

A NEW FACT FOR THE LADIES.

SILKS CLEANSED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, BY A NEW METHOD.

We respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that we are now prepared, by the engagement of eminent French talent, for the successful cleaning of Silk Dresses, ripped or made up!

Silks, Bareges, DeLaines, &c., &c., dyed as usual, at the Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment.

Only one office in New-York; no office in the City of Brooklyn. BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.

Offices—Nos. 5 and 7 John-st., (two doors from Broadway,) New-York, and No. 47 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN THIS WEEK
A LARGE INVOICE OF FRENCH AND SCOTCH
NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, SETS,
BANDS, WAISTS, &C.,
MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
Also, INVOICE THREAD AND THREAD-BORDERED
VEILS, GRENADINE VEILS, ALL COLORS.
PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES AT LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO, LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
CLOSING VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FROM AUCTION
1,000 PRS. DRAPERY MUSLINS, 1s. to 4s. A YARD,
VERY LOW.
FULL STOCK LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACES AND CURTAINS,
FULL STOCK WHITE GOODS
AND FINE FLANNELS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
[illegible] DOZ. OF LADIES' H'D'K'FS, VERY LOW.
ALSO, 1,000 DOZ. HEM-STITCHED H'D'K'FS,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND ITS VICINITY.

M. T. HIGGINS, of No. 126 6th-av., will exhibit on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., a new style of crape bonnet, just received direct from Paris. The style is novel and well deserves the attention of ladies.

N. B.—Pattern bonnet forwarded by all the expresses with promptness.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.—SOLE leather trunks, dress and bonnet trunks, leather and carpet bags, elegant Paris-made ladies' traveling and shopping bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 62 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. [illegible] Broadway, near Fourth-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

[illegible] Westchester County, [illegible] Hall, New-York, [illegible] This is one of the most rare opportunities offered for a gentleman's country residence. Apply at No. 180 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. [illegible]

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—FOUR ACRES of land, [illegible] ice-house, coach-house, &c.; water in the house from a never-failing spring on the premises; good furniture. Price $4,000. Location in a pleasant village, [illegible] miles from Newark, N. J., with hourly communication to and from New-York. [illegible] for the Summer. Address R. W. RISLEY, No. 141 Chambers-st., or C. R. WAUGH, [illegible], Newark, N. J.

WEST POINT.—TO LET, THE COUNTRY residence of John C. Bent, deceased, situate on the banks of the Hudson, near Cozzens's Hotel, and commanding one of the finest views [illegible]. The house is completely furnished throughout, and ready for immediate occupation. The horses and carriages to let with the place if required. Terms moderate. Apply to GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, Esq., at the office of Satterlee & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place, or to E. SATTERLEE on the adjoining premises.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., ONE MILE from Newark, 24½ acres elevated ground, beautiful grove, (about 7 acres,) springs, pond, and never-failing stream; soil rich and under good cultivation, and well adapted to fruit or gardening; twenty minutes from several depots on railroads to New-York; no buildings, but beautifully located for residences; lovely scenery; the location is very healthy; price low and terms easy. Call on or address [illegible], New-York.

TO RENT, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD.—The Parsonage, pleasantly located within five minutes walk of depot; house two-story, with basement and attic (11 rooms in all); [illegible] two acres of land, with apple orchards, and other fruit trees, grapevines, and fine garden; brook running through the grounds. Would be rented for $300 per year, or $250, reserving room for a [illegible] for a horse. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,796, New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEWLY PAINTED, containing seven rooms and good cellar, with garden, fruit, &c., pleasantly situated at East Orange, near Newark, N. J.; one hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad, within two minutes' walk of station. Inquire of JAS. L. LEACH, No. 208 Washington Market, West-st., near Fulton-st., or W. S. WALLACE, on the premises.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITABLE out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depot of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land; all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 20 South-st.

FOR SALE.—A PLACE OF ABOUT ONE HUNDRED acres, on NEWBURGH BAY, on the Hudson; admitted by persons knowing it, with scarcely an exception, to be the most beautiful and unique estate on the Hudson. Large house, fruit, &c., &c. The place would be divided, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR OR LONGER, A partly furnished house at Whitestone Point, L. I., with two acres of land, stable, &c., situated near the water and commanding a fine view of the Sound, with hourly access to the City. Price $500. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 200 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a very desirable 2½-story frame house, with 2-story extension and kitchen, marble mantels, front and rear stairs; convenient to depot; desirable residence for a small private family. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, near the Hastings Railroad station, with coach-house, orchard, garden, grounds, &c.; also, a small furnished cottage half a mile from the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET—"ROBINS NEST," CONSISTING OF house, barn and 21 acres well watered; a fertile garden and peach orchard in full blossom, and a variety of other fruit; situated near to church, school and depot; distant from New-York 30 miles. Inquire of Mrs. JANE ROLFE, at Summit Seminary, Summit, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A dwelling-house, stable and five acres of land, in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant about one mile south from the Hastings Depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. H. DYCKMAN, No. 146 Broadway, or No. 33 Beerman-place, West 33d-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat of seven acres, with two-story house and barn, in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, 1½ miles from the depot at West Mount Vernon. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 34 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, CASTLETON Heights, within five minutes' walk from first landing, a newly finished house, containing 15 rooms, with a surrounding park of ten acres; healthy and fine situation. Apply to GEO. CATLIN, No. 25 William-st., in the rear.

A PLACE ON THE EAST RIVER—HOUSE large and furnished; very good boating and bathing; situation very healthful and beautiful and very easy of access by steamboat or railway. Apply to F. R. WILKINS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A COTTAGE AT A SACRIFICE—AT MORRISANIA—Seven lots and barn, only 40 minutes to City. G. W. DITCHELL, Westchester Land and Business Agency, southeast corner of Chatham and Chambers sts., second floor.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depot, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS HANY, No. 42 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, opposite Fort Hamilton. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 211½ West 22d-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—A LARGE AND WELL-BUILT STORE, situated at No. 49 State-st., Albany, N. Y. The building is five stories high, 25 feet 5½ inches wide and 117 feet 8 inches deep. It is the most central location in Albany, and is well adapted for a fashionable dry goods store, being near Broadway and next to the Albany City Bank. The building is now undergoing repairs, and will be let in whole or in part. For further information, address Mrs. M. J. REMOND, No. 35 Beaver-st., Albany.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 363 and 365 WEST 24th-st., with steam engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap, to a responsible tenant. The location is healthy and well adapted for almost any kind of manufacturing purposes. Apply, for particulars, to Mr. HARRISON, opposite, or or of J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 70 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 51st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 30 Pine-st.

STORE TO LEASE—CORNER OF 20TH-ST. and 6th-av., one of the best stores and locations in the upper part of the City, suitable for a first-class dry-goods, clothing, or jewelry business; northwest corner. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 384 6th-av., or at 119 Warren-st.

TO LET—IN THE STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 15 10th-st., a desirable office for a physician, with bedroom and kitchen attached. Apply to the Janitor on the premises.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—The English basement house, No. 165 Pacific-st., five minutes' walk from the South Ferry; the house is cool and airy; a fine garden is also included; the furniture is complete, and of superior quality; rent, $60 a month for four, six or twelve months, which is but half its value. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ON THE NORTH SHORE OF STATEN Island, a very desirable furnished cottage, delightfully situated, five minutes' walk from the ferry, with a good stable, a large garden already planted, and plenty of fruit and shade trees. Rent $400, to 1st of May next. Apply to THOMAS HALSTEAD, No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THREE-story, brown-stone house, everything complete, for $800. The owner will board with parties if desired. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Office, 500 6th-av.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN YONKERS.—Gas, garden, shade-trees, river view, $60 per month. Inquire of WILLARD & HOWE, No. 8 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—EITHER A GOOD HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, well situated, or a country place in the suburbs of New-York, or up the Hudson River, or Harlem Railroad, or on Long Island; rent about $400 from now till May 1, 1862; a place with a few acres of land preferred. Address (post paid) G. HILLIARD, No. 24 West 17th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN IRON SAFE, HERRING'S medium size. Apply at No. 166 Pearl-st.

FINE ARTS.—WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE gallery of fine Oil Paintings by eminent modern artists, the property of Wm. Beebe, Esq., which are now on exhibition and removed from his residence to No. 377 Broadway, [illegible] DAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—[illegible]

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE [illegible] 14th-st., near Broadway. [illegible]

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD [illegible]

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can obtain good board [illegible] Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 161 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN GOOD style, [illegible] suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished [illegible] and required. Address A. B., [illegible]

FRENCH BOARD AND TUITION IN THE family of a French Protestant [illegible] partial board for one or two gentlemen [illegible] the language. Apply at No. [illegible]

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 15th-st., near 5th-av., will let a large handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom [illegible] to a gentleman, with breakfast [illegible]. Apply at No. 182 Broadway.

NO. 115 FOURTH-AVENUE.—SEVERAL [illegible] Handsomely furnished or unfurnished rooms, to let to gentlemen, without board.

BOARD NEAR BEDFORD.—A FEW PERSONS [illegible] Bedford-place, Fulton-av., near Clermont-av. References exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms to let, with board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. [illegible] No. 38 West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND LADY, or an elderly gentleman or lady, in a private house, with comfortable rooms, having all the modern improvements. Address K., Box No. 181 Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A LARGE and well-furnished room and bedroom on second floor, with bath and gas. Apply, for two days, at No. [illegible] Bond-st.

TO LET—LARGE AND AIRY ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen, at No. 30 West Washington-place. Bath and gas.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN, without board, in a quiet private family. Apply at No. 202 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant rooms can be obtained at the Easton Medical Spring. [illegible] is healthy and salubrious, and the waters of the Spring [illegible] for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of Scientific American, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Stebbins, Jr., No. [illegible] Bridgeport, Conn.

A FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING AT AN hour's ride from the City, can accommodate with board for the Summer a small family [illegible] served in the French style. Situation [illegible] plenty of shade trees. [illegible] BOULIER, No. 485 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR A gentleman, two ladies and child, six years old, within two or three hours' ride of the City by rail, where few or no other boarders are taken, preferred, and where plenty of fresh vegetables and fruit would be had, and where a good price would be paid. Address [illegible], New-York.

BOARD NEAR THE PLEASANT VILLAGE of New-Rochelle, 5 minutes of the depot. A private family, no children, will let [illegible] with board, for the season. [illegible] arrangements on reasonable terms. Inquire of [illegible] LOCKWOOD, No. [illegible] Broadway, or of Mr. [illegible] depot.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, infant and nurse, in a healthy and pleasant location, with comfortable rooms and shade, within an hour of the City, and a short distance from some village on the Hudson River, preferred. Only adults may go if suited. Address [illegible], Post-office, or No. 25 Murray-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED [illegible] Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasant; [illegible] from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs; the advertiser will remain in the City till Thursday evening. Address [illegible], Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

BOARD IN ASTORIA—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, one good-sized room, in a house convenient to the landing; good table required [illegible] a good price will be paid; best of references given. Address, stating all particulars, BOARD, Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—NO. 30 MAIN-ST.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated with board [illegible] rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at [illegible] Horse railroad in front, and [illegible] Twelve rooms—large and small, to suit [illegible] location near the [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for a family may be had at a delightful country seat, healthy and retired, with orchard and garden, on the north shore of Staten Island, one hour from the City. [illegible] accommodation for horses and carriages. [illegible] Address STATEN ISLAND, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—BY ADDRESSING P. J., Summer board may be obtained in that beautiful town, on pleasant and desirable terms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—This most beautifully located [illegible] will open for the season on the 1st of June [illegible] Thompson & Bros.' bookstore, [illegible] Hotel, and at the Clarendon, [illegible] giving full particulars of the place. [illegible] Proprietor.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 21. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. H. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. [illegible] 5th-av., [illegible] terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

FOR SALE.—MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE AN estate, house Nos. 66 and 68 Spring-st., and lease of lots for 14 years, with privilege of purchasing; including a large yard in rear of buildings, suitable for a coal-yard, foundry or the erection of tenant houses. The property is desirably located, being an equal distance between Broadway and Bowery. For particulars, inquire of GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York. Office hours 10 to 1 o'clock, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The first-class, elegant residence, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st. The house is full-sized, with a two-story extension building, dining-room, &c. Will be rented for twelve months. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms.

VACANT LOTS WANTED UP TOWN IN exchange for first-class improved property on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., now paying 8 per cent. on the value [illegible] on a lease having several years to run.
W. C. GODDARD, [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A very desirable farm in Westchester County, containing 60 acres; also, one of 40 acres. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 203½ 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRES OF land within twenty miles of the City, two lots on 80th-st., located near Columbia College. Address J. B. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post-office.

A COMMODIOUS CHURCH EDIFICE, IN [illegible] 45th-st., for sale or to let on a few years lease. Inquire of JAS. GARDENER, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

REMOVALS.

American Bank-Note Company,
New-York, May [illegible]

THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portion of the building, on Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—J. G. WYMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, formerly Wyman & Co., has removed his business to No. 566 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Building, where will always be found the largest and best assortment of goods for men's wear, in the City, adapted to all seasons and all climates.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 11 PARK-PLACE.
HY. G. NADDEN, [illegible]

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 48 Wall-st. to No. 165 Broadway, [illegible] corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BARBER, [illegible]

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. H. [illegible] removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—WM. J. COLEMAN & CO., have this day removed to Nos. 14 Wall-st. and 161 Pearl-st.

CHARLES CONGDON HAS REMOVED to No. 8 William-st., up-stairs.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, salesroom [illegible]

[illegible]

J. B. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—[illegible]

Office of the Hope Fire Insurance Co., New-York, [illegible]

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year: [illegible] THEODORE W. RILEY, [illegible] WILLIAM H. TERRY, JOSEPH BRITTON, HENRY S. LEVERICH, AMOS ROBBINS, LEBBEUS B. WARD, WM. REMSEN. [illegible]

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen Trustees for the ensuing year: [illegible]

New-York and Harlem Railroad Co., Secretary's Office, Corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the [illegible] until 9 A. M. of the 21st.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The adjourned meeting of the Bondholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, [illegible] will be held on THURSDAY, May 15, at 12½ P. M., at the Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, second floor. A general attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Trustees.
CHARLES MORAN, Chairman.

Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, May 13, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.
The transfer books will close on 16th inst., and reopen on 24th inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, May 8, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the [illegible]
W. H. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Office of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, Milwaukee, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.—THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONTINE BUILDING have this day declared a dividend One Hundred and Ninety-five Dollars on each of the Shares, depending upon the nominees alive on the 1st inst.—May 12, 1862.
FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, Chairman. No. 68 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD [illegible] Bonds, not assented, will be purchased by the [illegible] until the 15th of this month, after which time they will be entitled to only a nominal dividend from the sale of the road. CHARLES ALLAIRE [illegible], No. 22 Wall-st.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 12, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 6 Exchange-place.

WANTED—COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD first mortgage bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

$5,000 ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of 1861, for sale in one lot. WM. C. GILMAN & SON, removed to 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WANTED—AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY STOCK, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 52 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. [illegible]
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, May [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Roads, to wit: [illegible]
THOS. STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office Croton Aqueduct Department, May [illegible], 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE [illegible]
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office Croton Aqueduct Department, May 3, 1862.

Office of the Board of Excise, No. 15 Centre-st. and No. 7 Chambers-st., New-York, April 26, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 12th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.
The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.
WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c., No. 217 West 20th-st.
N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, to the creditors of JOHN R. HOLMES, of the Township of South Brunswick, County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the subscribers, his Assignees, under oath or affirmation, before the 11th day of June next, being three months from the date of assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against said John R. Holmes will be filed with the Surrogate of Middlesex County, before the ensuing September Term of the Orphans' Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested. Dated March 10, 1862.
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, JOHN WICOFF, Assignees.

THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND Advertising of the Board of Aldermen will hold their final meeting on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering papers referred to them relative to the advertising of the Common Council and the other Departments.
F. I. A. BOOLE, JOHN H. BRADY, WM. WALSH, JAMES REED, HENRY SMITH, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All parties interested in the removal of the present T rail in Centre-street from Chambers to Broome street, and substituting the grooved rail, are requested to attend.
GEORGE NOSS, GEORGE A. BARNEY, ABRAHAM LENT, SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, MICHAEL SNYDER, Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties interested in the disposition of Tilford's Hall for a drill-room are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, MICHAEL SNYDER, CORNELIUS DESMOND, Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

Treasurer's Office of the Erie Railway Co., New-York, May 14, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I HAVE been appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Pennsylvania, in New-York. JUSTIN D. WHITE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of [illegible] JAMES & CO., at Mobile, Ala., is hereby dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by HENRY STRUTHORS & CO., of New-York City, who are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
New-York, April 7, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COpartnership, under the name of BLATCHFORD & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business, No. 40 Exchange-place.
JAMES W. BLATCHFORD, W. A. STEBBINS.
New-York, May 13, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823.) REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST. TO NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. [illegible]
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 236 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

[illegible]
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 38 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OF [illegible]

NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S [illegible]

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY [illegible]

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," [illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE [illegible]

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION [illegible]

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE [illegible]

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES [illegible]

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF Nervous Debility, &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore at No. 31 East 17th-st., 20th house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. [illegible]

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.

Navy Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Washington, May 3, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until THURSDAY, the fifth day of June, 1862, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of Fresh Beef and Vegetables as may be required on the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1863.
The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, [illegible]
S. B. CHILDS, First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

Office Croton Aqueduct Department, May 12, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible]
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

[illegible] R. J. RICHMOND & CO., Man'f's, [illegible] Pearl-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS [illegible]
SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson. PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook. ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. [illegible] AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, [illegible] AUSTRALASIAN. [illegible]
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE. [illegible]

LONDON EXHIBITION. [illegible]

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) [illegible]
ETNA ... SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH ... SATURDAY, May 24.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY, May 31.
[illegible]
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, May 31. [illegible]
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents. [illegible]
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, [illegible]
For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 24 ... SATURDAY, June 21.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 60
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A GOOD VESSEL to load grain and flour for Cork and a market. Also, a good vessel to load for a direct port in St. George's Channel. Also, a good ship to load for Liverpool. Apply to WORTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 5 Hanover-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 232 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS PROCURED and all kinds of Notarial and Custom-house business attended to by CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 62 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TERMINUS. GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE. TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.
[illegible]
N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. [illegible] P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer AURORA will leave Murray-st. wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, the Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:
FROM CHAMBERS-ST. Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.
FROM THIRTIETH-ST. 7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M. 10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cozzens' Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer MARY POWELL, Capt. A. E. Anderson, will leave foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at [illegible]

[illegible] SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE [illegible] Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. [illegible]

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave pier foot of Harrison street, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., touching at intermediate landings, [illegible]

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip at 11 P. M., [illegible] in time for the early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at [illegible]

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery. Warehouse, Depot and store, No. 12 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 138 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, THE THIRD NIGHT, OF THE ROMANTIC AND BEAUTIFUL DRAMA, OGARITA, or, SEA OF ICE, or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
For the BENEFIT OF MISS LAURA KEENE. BENEFIT OF MISS LAURA KEENE.
NEW MUSIC .... by .... THOMAS BAKER.
NEW SCENERY .... by .... RICHARD LEWIS.
With a distribution of characters of great strength.
[illegible]
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
ACT FIRST.
Main Deck of the Ship Urania. The Mutiny and the Struggle. A Dreadful Doom. Adrift upon the Ocean. A Coward's Shot.
TABLEAU.
ACT SECOND.
A Sea of Ice. The Aurora Borealis. Bursting of a Terrific Storm upon the heads of the Devoted Sufferers. The Entire Sea of Ice Broken up. A Mother's Prayer. The Child alone upon the Waters. The Approaching Bark.
TOUCHING TABLEAU.
ACT THIRD.
The Gold Plains of El Dorado. *Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico.* The Power of Memory. Ogarita Recalling the Mother's Prayer. Startling Rencontre. Del Monte's Anger and Jealousy. The Departure Resolved upon.
TABLEAU.
ACT FOURTH.
The Hotel de Theringe, Paris. The Infamous Plot. The Recognition. Sudden Resolve of Ogarita to Wed the Murderer of her Parents.
TABLEAU.
ACT FIFTH.
The Palace of Del Monte, Paris. Power of Woman's Will.
THE FETE.
Terrible Denunciation of the Murderer. The Hour of Retribution. And Realization of a Mother's Prayer.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8 o'clock.
Mr. WALLACK Has great pleasure in acknowledging the unprecedented response made by the public to his endeavors that the STANDARD AND LEGITIMATE DRAMA should be presented with a perfection of cast and detail hitherto unattempted. The unqualified success attending the effort induces him to announce a fresh SERIES OF SPLENDID REVIVALS.
THURSDAY, First time here, Bulwer's justly celebrated Comedy of MONEY.
Alfred Evelyn ... Mr. Lester Wallack
Stout ... Mr. Blake
Graves ... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey ... Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Glossmore ... Mr. Reynolds
Sir Frederick Blount ... Mr. Floyd
Smooth ... Mr. Norton
Sharp ... Mr. Browne
Toke ... Mr. Parsloe
Tabouret ... Mr. Parkes
Clara Douglas ... Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin ... Miss Fanny Morant
Georgina ... Mrs. Sloan
FRIDAY, last time—THE LADY OF LYONS.
SATURDAY—MONEY.
MONDAY, May 19, BENEFIT OF MR. LESTER WALLACK. First time at this Theatre, the highly popular Drama, THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF GERALDINE.
To make room for other pieces, the highly-successful TRAGEDY OF GERALDINE MUST BE WITHDRAWN After this evening.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, GERALDINE; or, LOVE'S VICTORY.
MISS BATEMAN ... as ... Geraldine
Mr. H. L. Bateman ... as ... The Bard
Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr. ... as ... The Friar
Mr. Edwin Adams ... as ... The Crusader
Mr. Davidge, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Chanfrau, &c.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, BENEFIT OF MISS BATEMAN. Two great pieces. THE STRANGER and THE HONEYMOON. MISS BATEMAN as MRS. HALLER and JULIANA. Aided by Messrs. Wallack, Adams, and the whole Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Fifth week of the Magnificent Operatic Spectacle of THE ENCHANTRESS.
STELLA .... MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
In which character she has created AN UNPRECEDENTED FURORE.
Unequivocal triumph of the great danseuse ANNETTI GALETTI.
This evening and a A NEW GRAND BALLET, NEW MASQUERADE SCENE, NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY, FULL OPERATIC CHORUS, AN INCREASED ORCHESTRA, and an EXCELLENT DRAMATIC COMPANY.
For particulars, see bills of the day.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.
PALACE GARDEN, 14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVERY EVENING AT 7 O'CLOCK.
NEW FEATURES. NEW ATTRACTIONS.
MR. FRANCOIS SIEGRIST. MR. ALEXANDER ZANFRETTA. COMMODORE FOOTE. COL. SMALL, AND A HOST OF TALENT.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Children to the afternoon performance [illegible] cents.
In rehearsal—CINDERELLA.

MILLS' AND MOLLENHAUER'S LAST CLASSICAL SOIREE—At Dodworth's Saloon, opposite 11th-st., Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 17, 1862. [illegible] Tickets to be had at the principal Music-stores.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—MADAME ERNESTINE DE VILLIERS' Second Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert on MONDAY EVENING, May 19, assisted, kindly, by the following eminent artists: [illegible] Tickets $1. For sale at all the principal music stores.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXHIBITION, IN Brooklyn, at the State-st. Congregational Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The exercises will consist of dialogues, recitation and singing. Among them, "Uncle Sam's Family Quarrel" and "Father Kniper's Old Folks." Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

MISS TERESA ESMOND WILL READ from the Irish and American Poets at the Athenaeum, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, at 8 o'clock. A full band in attendance. Tickets 25 cents.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE ON THE BATTLES OF THE BIBLE, BY BANVARD, The Artist, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 15, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) for the Benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. The lecture will be illustrated with large paintings of the battle-fields. Tickets 25 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES IN AID OF THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Rev. F. VINTON, D.D., will lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, May 16, at 8 P. M., on *The Philosophy of the War.* Right Rev. H. Southgate, D.D., will lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, at 8 P. M., on *Incidents of Oriental Travel.* Tickets for the course, $1 each; may be had at Appleton's, Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; [illegible]
MONTAGUE WARD, PHILIP PRITCHARD, ROBERT WALKER, Committee.

THE TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Purse $100, 2 miles and repeat to harness. THURSDAY, May 15, 3 P. M.
H. Woodruff names ... s. g. Tom Murphy.
D. Pfeifer names ... b. m. Lady Lincoln.
S. McLaughlin names ... g. g. Nimble Dick.
Passengers by Flushing Railroad take boat at James-slip at 1½ P. M.; 34th-st. ferryboats leave every 15 minutes.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—[illegible] of the country.

TO PLUMBERS.—FIRST QUALITY MARBLED and fancy plug basins, all sizes, for sale at a low price by the crate. Also, white marbled and fancy closet bowls, [illegible] 41 and 43 Greene-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. [illegible]
Special Extra Exhibition of hundreds of beautiful ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS, KING CHARLES SPANIELS, POODLES, BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIERS, JAPANESE [illegible]
CROWDS INCREASE DAILY. CROWDS INCREASE DAILY. CROWDS INCREASE DAILY.
By far the most interesting and delightful Exhibition ever witnessed in this establishment is the GREAT DOG-SHOW. GREAT DOG-SHOW. GREAT DOG-SHOW. GREAT DOG-SHOW.
[illegible] They pronounce it decidedly the GREATEST NOVELTY IN THE WORLD! GREATEST NOVELTY IN THE WORLD!
ONE THOUSAND SPLENDID DOGS on exhibition, including OVER FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS, for which are to be awarded $2,000 IN PREMIUMS.
Also to be seen, at all hours, the great SIBERIAN BLOODHOUND, whose proportions are more like a horse than a dog. [illegible]
TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) in addition to the above [illegible] KING CHARLES SPANIELS, ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS, POODLES, JAPANESE DOGS, BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIERS, [illegible] PET DOGS, of all varieties. [illegible]
They will be on exhibition at all hours, from 7 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M., daily.
All the other novelties of the Museum will also be on exhibition, including the renowned COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT! THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va.; *THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,* THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
MADAME CELESTE'S GREAT DRAMA, FLOWERS OF THE FOREST. EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW, June 3. $2,000 in premiums for finest BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES. Number of Babies limited to One Hundred. Sixty already engaged. Secure certificates immediately at Ticket Office.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S RECEPTION.
THE PUBLIC RECEPTION, By the Citizens of New-York, OF REV. W. G. BROWNLOW, OF TENNESSEE, Will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, At 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.
His Excellency GOV. MORGAN will preside. An attractive programme will be announced, and an ADDRESS will be delivered by "PARSON" BROWNLOW.
The lower part of the house will be reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen accompanying them.
Tickets 50 cents each. No reserved seats.
Admittance to the Amphitheatre 25 cents. The door to the Amphitheatre, on 14th-st., will be opened at 6½ o'clock.
TICKETS FOR SALE AT Fifth-avenue Hotel, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor House, Mercantile Library, T. J. Crowen's, [illegible] and Burnet's, No. 4 Wall-st.
The entire proceeds will be devoted to the [illegible] of that *fearless opponent of secession,* the Knoxville Whig.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOSEPH C. SKADEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, in this City, on or before the 12th day of May, 1862.
Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of June, 1862.
Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: [illegible]
Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of June, 1862, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS ADAMS and AGNES, his wife, and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, [illegible]
Dated, May 6, 1862.
JOHN H. HARRIS, Referee.
HULL & CONABLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhasset, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, Feb. [illegible], 1862.
[illegible] Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET L. WARRINER, Administratrix.
E. L. PARSONS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, April [illegible], 1862.
JOHN RUSSELL, WM. BRUCE, Executors.

AGRICULTURAL.

PLANTS! PLANTS! A splendid collection of [illegible] bedding-out Plants, for sale by WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, [illegible] and Broadway. Bouquets and baskets of flowers to order.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS will find THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE THE CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for [illegible] will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. [illegible] Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

HIGHLY SCENTED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:
[illegible] Washington, D. C., April [illegible], 1862.
Dr. Alex. Johnson, [illegible] New-York.
Sir: [illegible]
Yours respectfully, MRS. LINCOLN.
For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Recent Reports about French and English Intervention

Confiscation Bills Reported in Both Houses of Congress.

The Thanks of the House to Gen. McClellan.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

THE RUMORS OF INTERVENTION.

The resolution of Mr. TRUMBULL, calling on the President to communicate to Congress, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether any European Powers have proposed intervention in American affairs, betrays a groundless sensitiveness on the part of our National Legislature, and implies an unjust doubt of the Administration. Neither the President nor Secretary of State would tolerate for a moment any European interference in our domestic affairs, but would at once expose it to the people, and appeal for means of resistance. It has not been sixty days since both England and France most solemnly affirmed, through their rulers, that under no circumstances would it be their policy to take part in the American civil war. That is enough.

There is no reason to doubt the truth of the TIMES' version of Count MERCIER's visit to Richmond—that it was to say to the Confederates, that having appealed to arms, and to the judgment of the civilized world, they must abide the decision; that the war has gone against them, and they must accept the fact, and conform to it as a Christian people, and not resist as savages.

The departure of Mr. SEWARD, sight-seeing on the Peninsula, at a time when this stupid story of intervention is revamped, is sufficient evidence that it is wholly destitute of foundation.

THE THANKS TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

ROBERT MORRIS, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, left here to-day for the Headquarters of Gen. MCCLELLAN, bearing with him a handsomely engrossed copy of the resolution of thanks passed by the House on Friday last. Mr. MORRIS, by direction of the Clerk of the House, will deliver them to the General in person.

THE CONFISCATION BILLS.

The first bill reported by Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, to-day, is as follows:

A bill to confiscate the property of rebels for the payment of the expenses of the present rebellion, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the property, moneys, stocks, credits, and effects of the person or persons hereafter named and specified in this section, are hereby declared forfeited to the Government of the United States, and are hereby declared lawful subjects of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States against the expenses of suppressing the present rebellion—that is to say:

First—Of persons hereafter acting as officers of the army or navy of the rebels now or hereafter in arms against the Government of the United States.

Second—Of persons hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, Member of Congress, or Judge of the so-called Confederate States.

Third—Of Governors of States, members of State Conventions and Legislatures, and judges of Courts of States now in rebellion.

Fourth—Of persons who having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifth—Of persons hereafter holding any office or employment under the government of the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the several States of said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or employment be national, State or municipal in its name or character.

Sixth—Of persons who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion; and the said property, moneys, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons aforesaid, are hereby declared lawful subjects of capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned, as hereinafter provided, to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances by any such person [illegible] of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person to recover the possession or for the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any other person or persons, within any State or Territory of the United States, not being named or specified as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to their allegiance, all the moneys, property, stocks and credits of such person or persons are hereby declared thenceforth forfeited to the Government of the United States, and the same are hereby declared lawful subjects of prize and capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end that the same may be confiscated and condemned as hereinafter provided to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers or conveyances, by any such person of any such property, or of any claim to the service or labor of another after the expiration of the said sixty days from and after such warning and proclamation shall be duly given as aforesaid, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person to recover possession or for the use of such property or any of it, or to enforce such service or labor, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure the condemnation of any of such property, situate and being in loyal States or districts in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is not obstructed by the rebellion, proceedings in rem shall be instituted in the name of the United States, within which the estate or property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in prize cases, or to cases of forfeiture arising under the revenue laws; and in all cases the said property so seized and condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sold, pursuant to such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury of the United States for their use and benefit.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the property seized as aforesaid, situate and being in States or districts in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is obstructed by the rebellion, shall be seized [illegible] the ordinary course of judicial proceedings shall be restored in the State or district in which the said property is situate, when proceedings in rem shall be instituted and prosecuted to judgment and sale in the mode aforesaid, and the proceeds applied as aforesaid: *Provided*, That perishable articles seized under this bill shall be sold at once, pursuant to such rules as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and the proceeds applied as above provided.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the several District Courts of the United States shall have power to make all decrees, whether mesne or final, including [illegible] in cases of foreign attachment, and to do every other act and thing necessary or proper to carry this act into full effect. And the Attorney-General, or any District Attorney of the United States, [illegible] property so seized [illegible] the same may be taken, shall institute the proceedings aforesaid.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases arising under this act where the proceeds of property sold shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, a distinct account shall be kept thereof, and the same shall not be used by the United States until it shall be ascertained whether the person or persons who owned the said property were lawfully indebted to any loyal person or persons who would be liable to loss by reason of such seizure, condemnation and sale; and any such loyal person or persons shall exhibit their claims against the former owner of such property within the space of ninety days after such moneys shall have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and not thereafter, except as hereinafter stated; and such claim shall be exhibited to the Secretary of the Treasury, and such proceedings, proofs and hearings shall be had pursuant to rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as shall correctly ascertain the true amount of said indebtedness; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right to pay such indebtedness from the moneys aforesaid: *Provided*, That if such indebtedness shall exceed the amount so deposited in the Treasury, the several claims [illegible]

[illegible] paid from the Treasury [illegible] there [illegible] such persons [illegible] there [illegible] to be [illegible] such [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] and with [illegible] with all fit care for the public [illegible] be at the discretion of the Secretary [illegible] for all like cases, and the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be final in the premises.

The second bill of the Select Committee is as follows:

"If any person or persons within the United States shall, after the passage of this act, willfully engage in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or shall willfully aid or abet such rebellion, or adhere to those engaged in such rebellion, giving them aid and comfort, every such person shall thereby forfeit all claim to the service or labor of any persons commonly known as slaves; and all such slaves are hereby declared free and forever discharged from servitude, anything in the laws of the United States or of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and whenever thereafter any person claiming the labor or service of any such slave shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be sufficient defence thereto that the claimant was engaged in said rebellion, or aided or abetted the same, contrary to the provisions of this act. Whenever any person claiming to be entitled to service or labor of any other person, and shall seek to enforce such claim, he shall in the first instance, and before any order shall be made for the surrender of the person whose service or labor is claimed, establish, not only his claim to such service or labor, but also that such claimant has not in any way aided, assisted or countenanced the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.

THE SENATE CONFISCATION BILL.

The Confiscation bill reported to the Senate to-day by the Special Committee on the subject, is said to have been unanimously agreed on, receiving the support of such conservative members as COLLAMER, WRIGHT, of Indiana, and WILLEY, of Virginia. It proposes to confiscate the property of all persons who, after the reëstablishment of Federal authority over their States, and after a proclamation giving them a reasonable time to lay down their arms, and cease opposition to the National Government, shall continue the rebellion, or aid and abet those who do. A bill in this form would probably receive the unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Army bill, which passed the House to-day, appropriates $421,000,000 for the year ending with June, 1863. Besides this, $308,000,000 have been voted during the present session for the current army expenses and deficiencies for the present fiscal year.

THE RECOGNITION OF HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day instructed Mr. GOOCH, of the Committee, to report the Senate bill to send Commissioners to Hayti and Liberia, with a recommendation that it pass.

TIME FOR THE ELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, has prepared a report fixing the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, as the time for the election of Congressmen in each of the States. In many States this will save an additional election every four years, when a President is elected.

RETURN OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS has returned from his great exploration of the mountains of Western Virginia. In the course of his travels he found Gen. BLENKER at the head of his Division, and speaks of the General and his men in high terms. BLENKER's supply train had not come up, and as a necessity his whole Division was living on the resources of the country. Gen. BLENKER is now with Gen. FREMONT, and the headquarters of the latter is in the field, and he is commanding an advance movement in person.

THE REPORT ABOUT GEN. LOVELL.

The report from Cairo, that Gen. LOVELL, with 20,000 troops, had joined BEAUREGARD, is known in Washington to be wholly absurd. LOVELL had not the third of that force when he left New-Orleans, and they were a motley set of craven city loafers called "Home Guards," whose presence would be weakness at Corinth.

THE WASHINGTON WATER WORKS.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia is about to report a bill releasing Gen. MEIGS from the superintendency of the construction of the Water works to this city, and transferring the works to other hands—probably to the control of the Secretary of the Interior.

BRIGADIERS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed Col. TYLER, of the regular army, and Col. BURBRIDGE, of the Kentucky Volunteers, to be Brigadiers.

THE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 50.—The Department of Kansas is hereby restored as described in General Orders No. 97, 1861, as follows:

To include the State of Kansas, the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado and Dacotah. Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjt.-Gen.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) presented a petition from the citizens of Indiana, asking Congress *to leave off the agitation of the Negro question and attend to the business of putting down the Rebellion.* He said he believed those were the sentiments of a large majority of the people of his State.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the resolution to suspend the payments of troops actually employed in the Department of the West was taken up. He stated that under the act, as has been reported, great frauds have been perpetrated, and the only remedy is to have a commission appointed to investigate the claims.

After a discussion the resolution was laid over.

The resolution by Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) asking the Secretary of State for the number and names of prisoners arrested in the State of Kentucky; how long imprisoned; where they are, &c., was taken up.

The question was on the amendment by Mr. SUMNER, that the President be requested to inform the Senate, if compatible with the public interest, concerning the arrests in Kentucky—which was adopted—Yeas, 30; Nays, 7.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment to Mr. SUMNER's amendment, which the Chair said was substantially the same as the original resolution; therefore it was not in order.

Mr. POWELL appealed from the decision of the Chair. The decision was sustained—Yeas, 34; Nays, 1—(Mr. POWELL.)

Mr. POWELL read a letter concerning an interview by the citizens of Kentucky with the Secretary of State, when he refused to give them any information, and said he did not care a d—n for the [illegible] of Kentucky, but meant to hold her in the Union.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Special Committee on Confiscation, reported a bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the President inform the Senate, if consistent with the public interests, of any information he may have of any design on the part of any foreign Power to intervene in the contest now existing, and whether any foreign nation has made any arrangements with the insurgents, or has it in contemplation to do so.

Laid over.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

After consideration and an amendment, the Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, (Rep.,) reported back from the Committee on Printing the joint resolutions requiring the Superintendent of the Census to keep records of the names of adult males, heads of families and freeholders.

The subject was discussed, and the resolution passed.

Mr. ELIOT, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on Confiscation, reported two bills. He said the time for the consideration of this subject ought not much longer to be postponed. He suggested it be postponed and be made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) inquired whether the gentleman proposed to permit full discussion.

Mr. ELIOT did not know what the gentleman meant by this, but he was disposed to allow reasonable time for debate.

The first bill provides that all estates, property and [illegible] paid from the [illegible] United States, [illegible] to be received [illegible] or [illegible] to be [illegible] to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and according to such rules as shall be prescribed by him for all like cases, and the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be final in the premises.

[illegible] of the United States, proceedings to be brought to condemn, and the President required to issue proclamation, giving sixty days warning.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,) suggested that the bills be made the special order for Tuesday, after the morning hour, and the residue of the week be given for debate.

Mr. ELIOT acquiesced in this, and further, that the vote be taken on Monday week on both bills.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to inform the House what retrenchment can be made in the expenditures. Passed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) had ineffectually endeavored to offer an amendment, calling on the Secretary of War to state whether he had provided arms and clothing to arm the fugitive slaves in the South.

The House went into Committee on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union,) spoke on the general subject of confiscation and the Constitutional power of Congress to pass laws for that purpose, and arguing that, even if this power existed, it would be inexpedient to exercise it under existing circumstances, as it would render the war interminable and the restoration of the Union impossible.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) offered the following:

Provided, That no portion of the appropriation in this bill shall be applied to keeping, supporting or equipping negroes or fugitive slaves for service in the army of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) for reasons which he stated, hoped this would be voted down.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said he had written to the War Department for information on the subject, but he received no answer. He had learned that slaves when they wanted to return to their masters had been restrained from so doing by the military authorities. Eight slaves had been killed or shot by military order, while trying to escape from the control of the military authorities.

Mr. STEVENS trusted they would not be troubled with the delicate question about slaves.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said it was no disgrace for any man, black or white, to help put down this rebellion. It is no disgrace to employ black as well as white men in the service of the United States.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) would keep out of Congress all mischievous legislation. The conservative men of Congress would meet every time pernicious measures were presented.

Mr. STEVENS—Then let them meet immediately.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,)—This is a war of white men, not of negroes nor Indians. So he deprecated the employment of negroes.

Mr. CALVERT's proposition was rejected.

The House passed the Army Appropriation bill without amendment. Adjourned.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

$464,000 IN TREASURE.

Affairs in the Colombian States.

Continued Successes of Mosquera.

The steamship *Champion*, Capt. SEABURY, from Aspinwall, on the 5th inst., with California mails, treasure and passengers, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is the

SPECIE LIST FROM ASPINWALL.

Cartwright & Harrison	$3,300	B. Migal	$600
Handy & Hoedley	600		
Colgate & Hoffman	900	Total	$4,400

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$186,500	J. Heller & Brother	$6,100
James Patrick & Co.	10,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	9,300
Wm. Meyer & Co.	4,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	21,544
A. E. & C. E. Tilton	3,000	C. H. Grant & Co.	10,750
J. D. Jones	2,500	James Honeywell	9,487
R. Patrick	10,000	Baker & Morrill	8,000
H. Cohn & Co.	37,000	Janson, Bond & Co.	5,000
W. T. Coleman	35,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	11,000
J. H. Coghill	6,000	C. A. Robert	6,664
Jennings & Brewster	11,000	Order	17,173
F. Naylor	10,000		
Wm. Heller & Co.	20,000	From San Fran.	$459,619
Scholle & Brother	13,150	From Aspinwall	4,400
Jas. Hunter & Co.	5,100		
J. G. Parker & Son	6,000	Whole Amount	$464,019

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

News from the Capital—Gen. Mosquera in Antioquia with 8,000 Men—Capture of Gen. Enao—The War Nearly Ended—National Convention in Cartagena.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, May 5, 1862.

The British steamer *Solent*, which left Cartagena on the 3d inst., arrived at Aspinwall next day. She brings letters from Bogota to April 15.

Gen. MOSQUERA, Provisional President, was at Piedras, in the State of Boyaca, on the frontier of Antioquia, with a large force, and unless the latter submits at once to the new Government, would attack the forces of Gov. JIRALDO, who has a much less number of men than MOSQUERA, and who is without the war material necessary for a successful defence. Gen. ENAO, in whom all the hopes of the Conservatives or Reactionists were centered, was taken prisoner, as before rumored, in the State of Cauca, by Gen. LOPEZ, of the Liberal or Mosquera forces, and was on his way to the camp of the Provisional President. On the news of this disaster reaching Medellin, the capital of Antioquia, and of the approach of Gen. MOSQUERA, the Governor called a meeting of the Assembly, to deliberate upon the course that should be taken. MOSQUERA has sent two Commissioners, by invitation, to this convocation, and it is not at all improbable that peace will be made between the two parties, by the acknowledgment of MOSQUERA's rule, without further bloodshed.

CANAL, who lately attacked and was driven out of Bogota, has arrived at Medellin, and joined JIRALDO, having lost most of his men in his difficult march to that place. It is thought the whole Reactionary force in Antioquia and Cauca does not exceed 4,000 men.

Gov. SALGAR, of Santander, had, in a conflict on the 16th March, defeated and broken up the guerrillas left behind in that State by CANAL.

In the State of Cundinamarca the guerrillas, who have kept Bogota in such constant agitation, have fled to Nemocan and Chocoata, pursued by Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA with a large force. These guerrillas, under the command of SECUNDINO SANCHEZ, were also in a quarrel among themselves, one portion claiming MATEO VIANA, who lately absconded from Bogota, as their commander, while another portion adhered to SANCHEZ.

Gen. MOSQUERA, under date of April 3, had issued a decree calling a National Convention to meet in the City of Cartagena, on the 4th of August next, to definitely constitute the Government. In case he is unable to be present, the Presidency of the Convention will be in the hands of Gov. NIETO.

A son of Gen. MOSQUERA arrived at Aspinwall yesterday, on the *Solent*, on his way to St. Thomas. He is charged with money to pay another installment of the interest in Europe of the foreign debt. A private letter from a gentleman in high position at Bogota, who is a moderate Liberal, but not a warm adherent of MOSQUERA, concludes thus:

"Four States of the centre of the Republic, and three on the coast, being entirely free from armed enemies to the new Government, the Convention can act freely and authoritatively, although the campaign in the remaining States of Antioquia and Cauca may be retarded somewhat, in order that as little sacrifice as possible may be made of the lives of our soldiers. The army of Gen. LOPEZ has repassed the Cordilleras, (without losing a single man,) in order to reorganize and to cooperate with the main force, led in person by the President. Of course, the plan of the campaign is a secret that rests with the Commander-in-Chief; but when we consider that MOSQUERA and LOPEZ have with them 8,000 men, and that as soon as SANCHEZ is disposed of they will be joined by 2,000 more men at least; that PAYAN, ARBATE and NIETO are not idle; and, that so soon as additional arms reach here, the force can be raised to any number that may be needed; and when it is further considered that ENAO is prisoner, and the forces of JIRALDO, ARBOLEDA and CANAL are reduced to the occupation of only a portion of Antioquia and the north of Cauca, with less than 4,000 men, all told, it will be admitted that the final campaign, although it may cost dear to both parties, can scarcely fail bringing, in a very short time, order and liberty out of chaos, through the success of that energetic old soldier, MOSQUERA."

The steamer *Anne*, which ought to bring us important news from the Pacific State of Cauca, is overdue. Perhaps I will be able to telegraph her news to Aspinwall before the *Champion* leaves.

We have no news of local importance. Her Britannic Majesty's war ship *Devastation* left Panama last week for Acapulco, Mexico, so that we have only the United States steam-frigate *Saranac* and storeship *Warren* in port. The United States brig *Perry*, and storeship *Falmouth* are at Aspinwall.

ARCHIBALD C. FRASER, Esq., of the firm of (Gen.) [illegible] & Co., [illegible] the [illegible] of Gen. [illegible] United States Consul at Aspinwall, is [illegible] and will [illegible] his [illegible] of the [illegible] to the [illegible].

There is some trouble in the matter of Consuls at other places on the New-Granadian coast, between the old and new United States Consuls, as to who is who. At Cartagena, Mr. MATHIEU claims to be United States Consul, MOSQUERA refusing to acknowledge Mr. FOWLER, the new appointee. MOSQUERA also refused to recognize Mr. DAVIS at Rio Hacha.

THE BURNING OF TROY.

Reception and Speech of Parson Brownlow.

Interesting Meeting in Aid of the Sufferers by the Troy Conflagration—Reception of Capt. Bailey.

A large and influential meeting of merchants and other citizens of New-York was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday noon, in response to a call for pecuniary aid to the sufferers by the Troy fire. Mayor OPDYKE was called to the Chair, and, in opening the meeting, said the object of the gathering was to devise some means for the relief of the sufferers by the conflagration in our sister city of Troy—a conflagration which, in proportion to the size of the city, is as great an affliction as the great fire of 1835 was to New-York, which would be recollected by many present. The citizens of Troy at that time responded with great liberality for our relief, and it was, therefore, most fitting that we should respond with even greater liberality in this their hour of need.

Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE read a series of resolutions, appointing a Committee to carry out the objects of the meeting, by collecting and forwarding subscriptions as rapidly as possible. He read extracts from a letter written by a citizen of Troy to S. SLOAN, Esq., President of the Hudson River Railroad, depicting the fearful ravages of the flames, the destruction of property, and destitution among the suffering families.

RECEPTION AND SPEECH OF CAPT. BAILEY.

Pending the consideration of the resolutions, Mr. WETMORE begged leave to introduce to the meeting their distinguished fellow-citizen, Capt. BAILEY, of the navy, who had conferred such services on the country in connection with the attack on New-Orleans. Capt. BAILEY said:

GENTLEMEN: I consider that the compliment which has just been paid by this honorable body is paid to the Flag-officer of our squadron, Com. FARRAGUT, and I am merely a representative of that brave officer, who so gallantly supported the attack on New-Orleans. I have never been used to speaking in public, yet I will make a few remarks with regard to the great principles which are illustrated in that attack. It is demonstrated that no fortification on land can stop a squadron like that which we had from coming up to New-York City, past your forts, and even to London Bridge, if their navy will keep out of the way. We will pass any brick and mortar or granite fortification. There is another principle connected with our branch of the service. The invention of iron-clad vessels represents on the sea what the fortress formerly did on land. These iron-clad boats can pass up the rivers throughout the country, and prove a powerful adjunct to the army in reclaiming the power of our country. The proper way, in my opinion, to quell this rebellion, and keep it in check, is by a fleet of iron-clads—an iron-clad in every port in Secessia, and every stream that they can go up, and keep that part of the country in subjection. I never made a speech before in my life, and I present myself only as the representative of a speech.

Capt. BAILEY was honored with three hearty cheers, and Capt. MARSHALL remarked that if he couldn't make a speech, he (Capt. BAILEY) had done that which was better. [Applause.]

Mayor OPDYKE said, on behalf of those present, that they were delighted with the opportunity of seeing Capt. BAILEY, and of hearing his voice. It gave them exceeding gratification to see one who had served his country, not only on this, but on other occasions. [Applause.]

THE TROY CONFLAGRATION AGAIN.

Mr. WETMORE stated that a number of gentlemen had already busied themselves in raising subscriptions for the Troy sufferers: C. H. Marshall, $500; Spofford, Tileston & Co., $500; Jas. Boorman, $500; John D. Wolfe, $250; Alexander Duncan, $250; R. L. & A. Stuart, $100; Samuel Sloan, $100; George Opdyke, $100; Samuel Wetmore, $200; Alderman Farley, $50; Rev. S. T. Duryea, $50; Ezra Nye, $50; Sheffield & Co., $50; J. S. Fountain, $50.

Mr. WALLACE stated that various gentlemen had given privately the sum of $4,000, which had been already sent to Troy, and $1,000 more was ready to be sent.

Rev. Mr. DURYEA, of this City, made an interesting statement of the extent of the suffering occasioned by the conflagration. He estimated that 10,000 persons, mainly poor Protestant families and small traders, had their worldly effects entirely consumed; that most of the burnt district consisted of residences, and that relief in money and clothing should be sent immediately.

On motion, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMS was made Treasurer of the fund.

Mr. C. H. MARSHALL made an earnest appeal in behalf of the most energetic and thorough relief of the sufferers, and the resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. ATWOOD, of Troy, related some thrilling incidents of the conflagration, showing the terrible suffering that was occasioned among the people of Troy.

RECEPTION AND SPEECH OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

Meanwhile, Parson BROWNLOW, accompanied by Aldermen CHIPP and FARLEY, and other members of the City Government, together with a deputation from the Young Men's Republican Union, had entered the room.

Mayor OPDYKE said: We have already done honor to one of our military heroes, and have now the pleasure to say that there is among us one of the moral heroes of our country, who, in my opinion, deserves as much credit for the part he has performed as any other man in this country. [Applause.] I take great pleasure in introducing to the meeting Rev. Dr. BROWNLOW.

Parson BROWNLOW, after the great applause had subsided, said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the reception you have given me, and for your demonstrations of esteem and regard. I am here briefly—only to pay you a visit, upon the invitation of two or three of your members, this morning. I have no speech to make to you. I may say, however, in reply to the compliment paid me by the Mayor, that I have never felt—and in this I desire to say exactly what is true—in the expression of my opinions, I never felt that I deserved any consideration whatever, for anything that I have done. I have done my duty to the best of my ability, at the risk, to be sure, of my neck, but, that is a small matter when compared with the interests of our glorious country. [Applause.] The man, North or South, who would not risk his property, his life, and, I had liked to say, his hope of heaven, to put down this infinitely infernal rebellion and assaults upon the flag of our country does not deserve to be an American citizen. [Uproarious applause.] The Apostle Paul tells us—and I presume you are all familiar with his writings—that he fought with beasts at Ephesus. [Laughter.] That was a terrible enemy. I have done a little more than that (without claiming superiority to the Apostle.) I have fought the devil and TOM WALKER or JEFF. DAVIS and his legions. [Laughter and applause.] I never expected to see New-York again. I have visited this City on many occasions, and traveled all over the North, but I never expected, three months ago to see this City again. I expected to be looking up a rope. [Laughter.] I was confined in a prison where there were one hundred and fifty others, whose only crime or offence was that they defended the flag of our country. None of them deserved hanging for that more than I did, for I had hit the rebels harder and oftener, and called them harder names than anybody else. Through my tri-weekly I poured hot shot into them, from JEFF. DAVIS down to the lowest reptile in their ungodly Confederacy. [Laughter and applause.] It was marvelous to my friends that they did not execute me. They sent me to jail, where I was confined during the months of December, January and February. They came to the grate sometimes with coffins, bristling with bayonets guarding them. We knew that somebody was to be hung, but we did not know which one. You may imagine our feelings. I often thought my time had come, and said so frequently. I took the precaution, for I had pencil and paper, to draft a speech which I intended to ask leave to deliver under the gallows, before swinging off. [Laughter.] But, gentlemen, by their not hanging me, the world has lost an exceedingly rare production in the way of a speech. [Laughter and applause.] It was a colony upon JEFF. DAVIS and the whole concern down through to little BENJAMIN, who used to steal at Yale College. I would have poured hot shot into the whole of them. [Laughter.] When BENJAMIN said I should be sent among the people with whom I sympathized, I told him I accepted his offer gladly, and that I would do for the Confederacy what the devil never did, and I left it. [Laughter and applause.] I have been most kindly treated at every point since my arrival in the North. During my incarceration, and while on my way out of their lines, I saw and heard numerous statements as to the suffering of the North, owing to the cutting off of Southern trade. Their newspapers abound with such statements. But I, who had been connected with the Press, would not believe them. They stated that the grass was growing on both sides of Broadway. I have been looking for the grass this morning, but could only see a few blades in the Park. [Laughter.] I thought if they had so many of them in this city and the Union, they would [illegible] at least, more [illegible]. [Laughter.] They have [illegible] [illegible] and I [illegible] the rebels [illegible] [Laughter.] [illegible] trade from the [illegible] of the South [illegible] manufacturing [illegible] [Laughter] [illegible] the day of the [illegible] and [illegible]. These are the [illegible]. [illegible] I [illegible] it would be [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] I [illegible] made a [illegible] [Laughter.] [illegible] and thought [illegible] of them [illegible] and [illegible] thing [illegible] to make [illegible]. Once through the [illegible] on the way North, [illegible] Tennessee, [illegible] as I [illegible]. They were [illegible] by HARDEE and kept ten days. They [illegible] on as having to [illegible] the [illegible] men until the end of the war. [illegible] said it would be a shame and disgrace to the Confederacy when I [illegible] a poor [illegible]. I did not think the Confederacy would be disgraced. [Laughter.] They have 100,000 men there from Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, but our army is more numerous and better drilled. They have given up the idea that they can whip us five to one. They will be content to fight us upon even terms. An anecdote will illustrate this of a Union lady in the South talking with a rebel Colonel:

THE COLONEL.—We suffered at Fishing Creek, where the brave ZOLLICOFFER was killed, and they cared it to us at Fort Donelson.

THE LADY.—I was not looking for such results, and thought we could whip them five to our one.

THE COLONEL.—Oh, these are northwestern men. Their predecessors went from Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee. They are our stock, and that is the reason they fight just as well as we do.

THE LADY.—Tell me what kind of stock were the men under BURNSIDE at Newbern and Roanoke?

THE COLONEL.—Oh, I don't know anything about that. [Laughter and applause, during which Parson BROWNLOW sat down.]

THE TROY SUFFERERS AGAIN.

After an interesting, pathetic and lachrymose address from JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., Mr. DURYEA stated that contributions of clothing for both sexes and all ages would be quite acceptable. Many of the sufferers have not a change of clothing.

Mr. THURSTON made an interesting address, eulogizing Capt. BAILEY and Parson BROWNLOW, and making an eloquent appeal for the Troy sufferers.

It was stated that contributions may be sent to the Metropolitan Bank, or to any one of the following Committee:

George Opdyke, P. M. Wetmore, James Gallatin, Samuel Sloan, Chas. H. Marshall, R. M. Blatchford, S. D. Babcock, Robert L. Stuart, John Q. Jones, James P. Wallace, Thomas Tileston, Nehemiah Knight, Marshall O. Roberts, Abram Wakeman, Joseph W. Alsop, E. I. Lowber, O. D. F. Grant, Robert B. Minturn, Alex. T. Stewart, John D. Wolf, Jas. Boorman, A. A. Low, W. H. Aspinwall, R. McCoskey, A. M. White, M. H. Grinnell, John J. Cisco, E. J. Brown, S. Draper, W. W. De Forest, Wm. T. Coleman, M. W. Hamilton, Daniel Drew, W. W. Wicks, F. S. Winston, Isaac Hill, Robert T. Haws, R. H. McCurdy, Wm. Barton, B. R. Winthrop, J. A. Westervelt, E. W. Coleman, Jacob B. Herrick, Smith I. Eastman, Seth B. Hunt, S. B. Chittenden, A. R. Eno, W. H. Webb, D. S. Britton, Jeremiah Robinson, Henry Hill, Watson G. Hunt, John J. Phelps, H. W. T. Mali, Ebenezer Monroe, J. T. Johnston, John A. Pullen, John H. White, Elonzo Parmly, Joseph W. Orvis, B. F. Manierre, F. Perit, Alex. Duncan, Charles Gould, Shepherd Knapp, Samuel Wetmore, Elliott C. Cowdin.

Messrs. PULLEN, VIRGIL & Co., proprietors of the National Express Company, have generously offered to carry gratuitously any donations of money or goods that may be sent by them for the aid of the sufferers by the late fire at Troy. Mr. VIRGIL, one of the firm, who resides at Troy, will give personal attention to the delivery of goods to proper hands. Their office in New-York is at No. 74 Broadway. The Hudson River Railroad Company will also forward relief to the sufferers free of charge.

Parson Brownlow and the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association.

SUPPER AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Last evening Parson BROWNLOW was invited by Mr. STETSON, of the Astor House, to meet the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association at supper. An excellent collation was served, and around the table sat some of our most distinguished citizens—CHARLES GOULD, Esq., President of the Relief Association, in the Chair. After some preliminary proceedings, the Chairman introduced "the Rev. Dr. BROWNLOW."

Dr. BROWNLOW declared he had come there more with the intention to listen to others than to speak himself. He spoke in warm terms of the New-England Relief Association and the beneficent objects it was instituted to further. He then said:

GENTLEMEN: I will make an outside remark—as coming from another section of the country—from away down South, in Dixie. I was born and raised a Southern man. I was born and raised in the same State and county as JOHN B. FLOYD. I have tried to be an honest man, and to-day I am a poor one. FLOYD has been a thief, and it is reported he is rich. All I have and own, on both father's and mother's side, is at the South. I have been all my life an advocate of the peculiar institution. If an immediate issue were made between the peculiar institution and the Christian religion, I might prefer the Christian religion; but if that issue were between the Union and any other institution on the face of the earth—including Slavery—I say, down with them! The war must be prosecuted to the bitter end. I say this, not because I am here in the North; I have avowed the same principle at the South, in my paper, the most widely circulated paper in my section; I have avowed this principle in the face of persecution and a prison. I believe in coercion—in subjugation! If nothing else will satisfy the crazy people of the South, I believe in exterminating them, and in supplying their places with men who would be of some benefit to the country. If I had the Government of the United States here, I would call them to account for the manner in which they have left East Tennessee to take care of itself—exposed to all kinds of outrages. When I left Tennessee all the jails were full of Union men. What the Government is about, I don't know. I avoided Washington, because I didn't want to see anybody there until justice had been done East Tennessee. There is not a more loyal people in existence than the people of East Tennessee. You may ask why, when these people were in a large majority, they did not throw off the yoke that secession imposed upon them. Vigilance Committees disarmed every loyal person in the State. They thrust all the leading Union men in jail. An unorganized majority cannot contend with an organized and desperate minority. There is no unanimity for rebellion in the South. I know everybody and every place in Tennessee, and I make my prediction that when ANDREW JOHNSON issues his proclamation for an election, and that proclamation has the support of National bayonets, Tennessee will be carried for the Union by 50,000 majority. Louisiana never did go out—never! The secession vote there smuggled her out—lied her out! There is a strong Union element in Georgia, in North Alabama, and in the State (North Carolina) from whence comes EDWARD STANLY, whom I have in my eye now, and with whom I have often fought, shoulder to shoulder, in the ranks of the old Whig party. Parson BROWNLOW sat down amidst enthusiastic applause.

Gov. STANLY, thus called upon, responded briefly, and was followed by Gen. WETMORE, who gave "The Navy." Commodore PAULDING, Capt. BAILEY and Capt. BOGGS, (the two latter heroes of the capture of New-Orleans,) replied. Professor HITCHCOCK followed. Mr. STETSON, the host of the occasion, then made a singularly neat and telling speech. Judge BONNEY and others subsequently kept up the rhetorical conviviality of the evening till quite a late hour.

[Advertisement.]

A strange and singular story sometimes becomes history. So it is with KNOX, the Hatter, of Broadway and Fulton-street, as the immense sales made by him would make a strange story if told. Everybody goes to KNOX's for a hat, and it is strange to see the rush to his store; yet KNOX's peculiar style invites them to buy.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT DOG SHOW at BARNUM's is the exciting topic in all circles. To-day is the ladies' day, the beautiful Italian Greyhounds, King Charles Spaniels, Coach Dogs, Poodles, English Terriers, &c., &c., and the finest lot of these universal pets ever collected together.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Champion, from Aspinwall*—Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanly, B. Midgett, Capt. T. A. Hunt, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. H. [illegible], U. S. N.; Lieut. J. A. Allemson, U. S. N.; Lieut. E. D. Baker, U. S. A.; Mrs. E. A. Walker and child, Mrs. C. H. Hempstead, 2 children and servant; Mrs. I. Haskill, children and servant; Mrs. H. A. Stoddard, Mrs. N. Gray, Mrs. G. H. Gray and children, Mrs. W. H. Hubbard, Mrs. H. Stevens and child, Mrs. G. W. Dow, Mrs. L. Patterson, Mrs. E. H. Thomas and son, Mrs. A. E. Young, Mrs. J. Anderson and son, Mrs. Julia A. Miller, Miss E. Gray, Miss Goodrich, Miss S. E. Tibbitts, L. E. Haskill, Dr. G. Stuart, Rev. L. Hamilton, A. Deering, C. Meyers, E. A. Harris and family, G. R. Bayles, L. Miles, W. B. Hassemer, W. H. Scheller, Wm. R. De Witt, W. F. Hamill, N. Munroe, A. McLeod, J. Van Rensellaer, Jr., A. C. Cushing, Geo. Bacon, Thos. Seale, Jos. Seale, Charles Johnson, J. D. Allison and family, M. Vincent, A. J. Emery, J. Canegal, G. A. Edmonston, J. Robertson, Wm. Stuart, C. Bendillion, S. A. Luce, A. H. Alexander, C. T. Wells, D. Lassalle, M. Grandes, D. Consegra and family, J. F. Malcolm, Jno. Wilkinson, S. Midgal, J. Cabrisco, T. Piochi, J. Piochi, and 84 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... [illegible] | Sun sets.... 7 [illegible] | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. [illegible] | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, May 14.

CLEARED.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

Steamship Champion, Seabury, Aspinwall May 5, with California mails, treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

[illegible]

SAILED—Steamship Columbia, for Havana.

BELOW—One brig.

WIND—Sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 14—Arr. ship John Baker, from Calcutta; bark Pilot Fish, Cardenas.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

(PER STEAMER.)

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW-YORK

PALE XXX ALE

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

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